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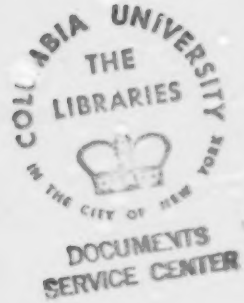

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CRIME ANALYSIS

A Selected Bibliography

compiled by

Margaret N. Emig
National Criminal Justice Reference Service

Robert O. Heck
Office of Criminal Justice Programs

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Marjorie Kravitz
Supervising Editor

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

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Harry M. Bratt
Acting Director

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INTRODUCTION

Crime analysis promises to play an increasingly important role in law enforcement in coming years. In the present context it refers to the set of systematic, analytical processes that provide timely, pertinent information about crime patterns and crime trend correlations. This bibliography has been compiled to clarify the role — both existing and potential — that crime analysis can fill and to inform operational and administrative personnel with references that describe crime analysis applications at several levels: deployment of resources to prevent and suppress criminal activities, to assist the investigative process, and to increase apprehension and clearance rates.

The primary use of crime analysis is as a tactical tool. Patrol reports and crime records furnish data about crime scenes, weapons, modus operandi, stolen or getaway vehicles and suspects. By analyzing and comparing data on file with current cases, police managers can give patrol officers reports on activities in their beat areas, including patterns that might be developing, descriptions of suspected stolen vehicles and other property, and identities of known suspects. By using crime analysis information, patrols can prevent and suppress certain types of criminal activity by deploying their resources specifically rather than in random patrol. The materials cited in Part I of this bibliography define and explain crime analysis and its practical application as a tactical tool.

Beyond its use in tactical deployment of staff, crime analysis serves as a valuable tool for strategic planning. By using crime trend or crime-specific information, staff officers can plan target hardening, surveillance, or other crime prevention strategies, allocating manpower and resources on the basis of fact rather than intuition. Crime analysis thus has budgetary implications, suggesting the most efficient use of available resources. Strategic and planning applications of crime analysis are described in Part II.

Another important aspect of crime analysis is its function in long-range planning and policy formulation. Linear analysis of crime patterns and trends can provide feedback on the success of past enforcement efforts and suggest new directions and areas of emphasis. Crime analysis as a tool for police executives and community administrators is highlighted in Part III.

This bibliography has been compiled from the data base of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Information about how to obtain the documents cited is presented on the following page. For additional information about crime analysis, contact NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

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The documents in this bibliography are part of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) collection and are available to the public in the NCJRS Reading Room on weekdays between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. The NCJRS Reading Room is located in Suite 211, 1015 20th Street, NW., Washington, DC.

For researchers who prefer to obtain personal copies, a sales source is identified whenever possible. For periodical literature, there are several potential sources of reprints: Original Article Tear Sheet Service (Institute for Scientific Information, 325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106) and University Microfilms International (Article Reprint Department, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106). Document availability changes over time and NCJRS cannot guarantee continued availability from publishers and distributors.

In addition to the following frequently cited sources, many of the documents may be found in public and organizational libraries.

Documents From GPO

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Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402

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CRIME ANALYSIS

TACTICAL USE OF CRIME ANALYSIS

1. **R. AUSTIN, G. COOPER, D. GAGNON, J. HODGES, R. MARTENSEN, and M. O'NEAL. POLICE CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT HANDBOOK.** SEARCH GROUP INC, 1620-35TH AVENUE, SACRAMENTO CA 95822. 200 p. 1973. **NCJ-11277**

   FUNCTIONS, METHODOLOGIES, CAPABILITIES, AND LIMITATIONS OF A UNIT DESIGNED TO COLLECT, ANALYZE, AND DISSEMINATE DATA ON REPORTED CRIMES AND OFFENDERS. CRIME ANALYSIS IS AN ESSENTIAL TOOL FOR CONVERTING REGULARLY COLLECTED INFORMATION ON REPORTED CRIMES AND CRIMINAL OFFENDERS INTO EFFECTIVE CRIME PREVENTION AND OFFENDER APPREHENSION ACTIONS. CRIME ANALYSIS CAN SUPPORT POLICE OPERATIONS THROUGH STRATEGY PLANNING, MANPOWER DEPLOYMENT, AND INVESTIGATIVE ASSISTANCE. THIS DOCUMENT, ONE OF THE SERIES OF PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGES SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, PROVIDES BOTH BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR POLICE ADMINISTRATORS INTERESTED IN DEVELOPING CRIME ANALYSIS UNITS. THE AREAS DISCUSSED ARE A DEFINITION OF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, CRIME DATA INPUT, ANALYSIS OF CRIME DATA, CRIME INFORMATION DISSEMINATED AS OUTPUT, AND FEEDBACK AND EVALUATION. IN ADDITION, THE FUNDAMENTAL PREREQUISITES FOR THE OPERATION OF A CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT ARE CONSIDERED. THESE INCLUDE FORMAL ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, ORGANIZATIONAL PLACEMENT, STAFFING, AND A METHOD OF GUARANTEEING THE INTEGRITY OF INPUT CRIME AND OFFENDER INFORMATION. THE CONCLUDING CHAPTER PRESENTS THREE MODEL CRIME ANALYSIS SYSTEMS—MANUAL, SEMIAUTOMATED, AND FULLY AUTOMATED—FOR SMALL, MEDIUM, AND LARGE AGENCIES, RESPECTIVELY. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS THE GRANT PROPOSALS FOR THESE THREE SYSTEMS, A GLOSSARY OF CRIME-RELATED TERMS, CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT STAFF JOB DESCRIPTIONS, AND A DISCUSSION OF THE ROLE OF REGIONAL AND STATEWIDE CRIME ANALYSIS SYSTEMS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

   Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

   Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00232-3; NTIS Accession No. PB 238 787/AS; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

2. **C. F. BENDER, L. A. COX, and G. A. CHAPPELL. APPLICATION OF PATTERN RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES TO CRIME ANALYSIS.** UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LAWRENCE LIVERMORE LABORATORY, LIVERMORE CA 94550. 60 p. 1976. **NCJ-44065**

   AN EVALUATION OF THE CAPABILITIES OF PATTERN RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES WHEN APPLIED TO EXISTING COMPUTERIZED CRIME DATA IS PRESENTED, BASED ON A 1976 STUDY OF THE SAN DIEGO AUTOMATED REGIONAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM (ARJIS). PERFORMANCE WAS EVALUATED IN TERMS OF ARJIS' CAPABILITY TO PREDICT CRIMES AND TO EFFECTIVELY USE POLICE MANPOWER ALLOCATION. THE RESULTS OF THIS PRELIMINARY STUDY OF SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT CRIME DATA INDICATE THAT AUTOMATIC CRIME ANALYSIS INVOLVING PATTERN RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES IS FEASIBLE. A FURTHER EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO DETERMINE OPTIMUM VARIABLES AND TECHNIQUES. WITH THE LIMITED VARIABLES AVAILABLE, SOME DEGREE OF ANALYSIS IS POSSIBLE USING PATTERN RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES. IT IS SHOWN THAT PERFORMANCE INCREASES AS VARIABLES RELATED TO THE PROBABILITY OF SOLUTION AND CRIME TYPE DISTRIBUTION ARE INCLUDED. IN INSTANCES OF NONSUPPRESSIBLE CRIME, THE PATTERN RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES COULD BE USED TO MAKE MORE EFFICIENT USE OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL IN ORDER TO SOLVE THE GREATEST NUMBER OF CRIMES. IN CASES OF SUPPRESSIBLE CRIMES, PATTERN RECOGNITION'S PREDICTIVE TECHNIQUES CAN BE USED TO ASSIGN PATROL UNITS IN ORDER TO REDUCE ACTUAL OCCURRENCES OF THESE CRIMES. APPENDIXES PRESENT GEOGRAPHICAL PLOTS BY CRIME TYPE AND STATISTICS FOR SELECTED CRIME TYPES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

   Sponsoring Agency: US ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION.

   Availability: NTIS. (Microfiche)

3. **W. L. BOOTH. MANAGEMENT FUNCTION OF A CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT.** COPP ORGANIZATION, INC, 37 WEST 38TH STREET, NEW YORK NY 10018. *LAW AND ORDER*, V 27, N 5 (MAY 1979), P 28, 30-33. **NCJ-57357**

   THIS ARTICLE ADVOCATES THE FORMATION OF CRIME ANALYSIS UNITS WITHIN POLICE DEPARTMENTS TO PROVIDE CRIME FREQUENCY INFORMATION FOR AREAS AND DIVISIONS AND TO ELIMINATE PROBLEMS OF POOR INTRA-AGENCY COMMUNICATION. A MACROANALYSIS AP-

PROACH IS NECESSARY TO IDENTIFY MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS WITHIN POLICE DEPARTMENTS. COMMON PROBLEMS INCLUDE LACK OF INFORMATION PROVIDED TO FIELD PERSONNEL, UNUSED RESOURCES, POOR DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS, OVERSTANDARDIZED REPORTING PROCEDURES, LACK OF A RESEARCH FACILITY, DUPLICATION OF SERVICES, INADEQUATE FORECASTING AND PLANNING, DIVISIONAL ISOLATION, AND INADEQUATE INTERDIVISIONAL COMMUNICATION. INFORMAL VERBAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DIVISION COMMANDERS IN POLICE DEPARTMENTS IS NOT AN EFFECTIVE WAY OF TRANSMITTING IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE FREQUENCY OF CRIME. TO PREVENT INFORMATION LOSS AND ALLOW FOR THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION, THE ORGANIZATION OF CRIME ANALYSIS UNITS BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS IS RECOMMENDED. THESE UNITS CAN HAVE BROAD RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANALYZING INFORMATION RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM EACH POLICE DIVISION, EVALUATING THE CRIME PROBLEM WITHIN EACH DIVISION, AND RECOMMENDING THE OPTIMUM DEPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL FOR SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT. THEY CAN ALSO INDICATE THE PROBABILITY OF A GIVEN BUSINESS BECOMING THE SITE OF A BURGLARY, ENHANCE COORDINATION BETWEEN PATROL AND TACTICAL FUNCTIONS THROUGH THE INTEGRATION OF DATA COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION, AND FACILITATE THE SHARING OF FILES IN VICE AND NARCOTICS DIVISIONS WITHOUT DUPLICATING EFFORTS OF CASE SCREENING AND CASE ASSIGNMENT. UNDER THE MODEL STRUCTURE PROPOSED FOR CRIME ANALYSIS UNITS, POLICE DIVISIONS WOULD BE REQUIRED TO FILE REPORTS WITH A CENTRAL RECORDS DIVISION AND THESE FILES WOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT FOR EVALUATION AND THE PREPARATION OF SPECIAL REPORTS FOR DIVISIONS. CRIME ANALYSIS UNITS REPRESENT ONE APPROACH TO THE LONG-RANGE MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS. THEY SHOULD BE ORGANIZATIONALLY LOCATED WHERE THEY CAN INFLUENCE DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS, PLANNING, AND POLICY FORMULATION. ILLUSTRATIONS ARE INCLUDED.

4. **B. B. BYRD. IDENTIFICATION OF CRIME ANALYSIS TRAINING PROGRAMS AND POLICE DEPARTMENT CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT OPERATIONS—POLICE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT.** WESTINGHOUSE JUSTICE INSTITUTE. 40 p. 1976. **NCJ-34013**

THIS REPORT CONTAINS AN OVERVIEW ASSESSMENT OF TRAINING RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN THE TOPICAL AREA OF CRIME ANALYSIS AND A LIST OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND PERSONNEL WITH STRONG CRIME ANALYSIS CAPABILITIES. TRAINING RESOURCES OFFERED BY UNIVERSITIES, INSTITUTES, LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMIES, AND PRIVATE SOURCES WERE TO BE ASSESSED. ALSO TO BE INCLUDED IN THAT IDENTIFICATION WERE A DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE GOAL, CONTENT, DURATION, AND THE PERSONNEL PROVIDING INSTRUCTION. SOURCES OF TRAINING FOR OPERATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THAT ARE DIRECTED SOLELY TO THE CRIME ANALYSIS PROCESS WERE FOUND TO BE ESSENTIALLY NONEXISTENT. A FEW TRAINING COURSES EXIST WHERE CRIME ANALYSIS OF VARYING DESCRIPTIONS IS INCLUDED AS A 1- OR 2-HOUR SEGMENT OF A PROGRAM HAVING EITHER A GENERAL OR DISTINCTLY DIFFERENT GOAL. ALSO, ELEMENTS OR TECHNIQUES OF CRIME ANALYSIS WERE FOUND AS PORTIONS OF TRAINING COURSES FOR OTHER DISCIPLINES, WHERE SOME OF THE TECHNIQUES ARE COMMON. HOWEVER, NO OFFERING WAS FOUND CURRENTLY AVAILABLE THAT PROVIDED IN-DEPTH TRAINING IN CRIME ANALYSIS, EITHER FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OR PLANNING AGENCIES. NUMEROUS AGENCIES STATED THAT THEY WERE INVOLVED IN A CRIME ANALYSIS PROGRAM; HOWEVER, ON CLOSE EXAMINATION, IT WAS FOUND THAT FEW CAN BE DESCRIBED AS BEING COMPREHENSIVE OR CURRENT, OR HAVING A SOPHISTICATED AND EFFECTIVE PROGRAM. A LIST OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WITH CRIME ANALYSIS UNITS AND A LIST OF INDIVIDUALS, AGENCIES, AND ASSOCIATIONS CONTACTED BY THE CONSULTANT ARE APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

5. **W. H. CARBONE. INNOVATIVE PATROL OPERATIONS.** SOUTH CENTRAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPERVISORY BOARD, 269 ORANGE STREET, NEW HAVEN CT 06510. 22 p. **NCJ-37993**

THIS PROJECT EXAMINES SEVERAL FACETS OF MANPOWER RESOURCE UTILIZATION BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS, IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT (SYSTEMS OF ALLOCATION, DEPLOYMENT, AND PATROL STRATEGIES AND METHODOLOGIES). BEGUN IN SOUTH CENTRAL CONNECTICUT, THIS PROJECT HAS DEVELOPED A CORE OF ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS WHICH ARE TRANSFERABLE TO OTHER SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE DEPARTMENTS. THE PATROL OPERATIONS COMPONENT OF THE PROJECT INVOLVED THE FORMULATION OF PATROL STRATEGIES WHICH WOULD AFFECT THE RATE OF CERTAIN SELECTED SUPPRESSIBLE CRIMES. CRIME SPECIFIC DATA COLLECTION ON THESE CRIMES AND THEIR ELEMENTS ARE THEN ANALYZED TO IDENTIFY TRENDS AND TO DEVELOP APPROPRIATE CRIME DETERRENCE PATROL STRATEGIES. ONE SUCH STRATEGY IS THE DIRECTED DETERRENT PATROL, WHICH DIRECTS PATROL UNITS TO CERTAIN LOCATIONS AT SPECIFIC TIMES TO CREATE A HIGHLY VISIBLE PRESENCE. THE OTHER COMPONENT OF THIS PROJECT IS AN ASSESSMENT OF MANPOWER RESOURCE NEEDS IN RELATION TO POLICE SERVICE WORKLOAD. THIS DATA IS USED IN THE PLANNING OF IMPROVEMENT IN TWO MANPOWER RESOURCE AREAS: DEPLOYMENT AND ALLOCATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

6. **S. K. CHANG, W. H. SIMMS, C. M. MAKRES, and A. BODNAR. CRIME ANALYSIS SYSTEM SUPPORT—DESCRIPTIVE REPORT OF MANUAL AND AUTOMATED CRIME ANALYSIS FUNCTIONS.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG MD 20760. 201 p. 1979. **NCJ-59359**

A REFERENCE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WANTING TO UPGRADE THEIR CRIME ANALYSIS, THIS MANUAL DESCRIBES VITAL CRIME ANALYSIS FUNCTIONS, DELINEATES THOSE TO AUTOMATE, AND DISCUSSES SYSTEM PROGRAM DESIGN. THE CRIME ANALYSIS SYSTEM SUPPORT (CASS) PROJECT CONDUCTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE AIMED AT IDENTIFYING AND DEFINING TACTICAL, STRATEGIC, AND ADMINISTRATIVE CRIME ANALYSIS FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES THAT CAN BE SUPPORTED BY AUTOMATION, AND AT DETERMINING THE DATA REQUIREMENTS AND SOURCES NECESSARY TO SUPPORT THE AUTOMATION OF EACH. A LITERATURE SEARCH AND SURVEY OF RESPONSES OF 3,400 LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE U.S. INDICATED THAT THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS ARE PRIORITIES AND ARE POSSIBLE CANDIDATES FOR AUTOMATION: CRIME PATTERN DETECTION, SUSPECT CRIME CORRELATION, TARGET PROFILE ANALYSIS, FORECASTING OF CRIME POTENTIALS, EXCEPTION REPORTING, FORECASTING OF CRIME TRENDS, AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION. THIS MANUAL, PRODUCED BY CASS, ADDRESSES EACH OF THESE FUNCTIONS INDIVIDUALLY, OFFERING A METHODOLOGY FOR SYSTEMS/PROGRAM DESIGN, DISCUSSING AUTOMATION SUPPORT, AND PRESENTING AUTOMATED MODELS ALREADY USED BY SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS. IT COVERS THE IDENTIFICATION OF RELATED OR SIMILAR CRIMES BASED UPON GEOGRAPHY, TRENDS, AND COMMON SUSPECT AND METHODS OF OPERATION; THE METHODS FOR DEVELOPING CRIME FILES THAT WILL ASSIST

IN IDENTIFYING PERPETRATORS BY SEVERAL MEANS, AFTER PATTERNS OF KNOWN MULTIPLE OFFENDERS EMERGE; AND USE OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA WITH A DIRECT EFFECT UPON THE COMMUNITY TO INCRESE ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT AND TO CONSTRUCT CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS. ADDITIONAL CHAPTERS DISCUSS PREDICTION OF TIME AND LOCATION OF FUTURE CRIMINAL EVENTS AS AN INFERENTIAL STEP PROCEEDING FROM PATTERN ANALYSIS, ESTABLISHING LIMITS FOR CRIMES AND USING THE LIMITS FOR TRIGGERING OPERATIONAL PLANNING WHEN THE LIMITS ARE EXCEEDED, PREDICTING CRIME VOLUME IN THE TIME DOMAIN BASED UPON VARIOUS STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES, AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION BASED ON A SYSTEMATIC, COST-EFFECTIVE METHOD OF DISTRIBUTING POLICE MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS THE SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT ON INVESTIGATIONS RESOURCE ALLOCATION. CHARTS AND FORMS ARE PROVIDED FOR THE VARIOUS PROGRAMS.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

7. **L. A. COX JR, W. B. KOLENDER, C. F. BENDER, and J. A. MCQUEENEY. CRIME ANALYSIS AND MANPOWER ALLOCATION THROUGH COMPUTER PATTERN RECOGNITION.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG MD 20760. *THE POLICE CHIEF*, V 44, N 10 (OCTOBER 1977), P 40-42, 44-46. **NCJ-43604**

RESEARCH ON THE APPLICATIONS OF COMPUTER-ASSISTED PATTERN RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES IN THE CONTEXT OF POLICE OPERATIONS AND CRIME ANALYSIS IS DESCRIBED. REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA'S LAWRENCE LIVERMORE LABORATORY USED CRIME STATISTICS FROM THE SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT TO DETERMINE HOW EFFECTIVE THE LABORATORY'S COMPUTERIZED PATTERN RECOGNITION PROGRAM (PATTER) WOULD BE IN PREDICTING THE LIKELIHOOD THAT A GIVEN CRIME WOULD BE SOLVED. THE EXPERIMENT SHOWED THAT PATTERN RECOGNITION WAS A FEASIBLE APPROACH TO CRIME ANALYSIS AND BROUGHT OUT SOME OF THE PROPERTY AND VARIABLE RELATIONSHIPS INVOLVED IN SUCH APPLICATIONS. PHASE 2 OF THE RESEARCH FOUND THAT PATTER'S PREDICTIVE ACCURACY COULD BE INCREASED BY INCLUDING MORE VARIABLES AND THAT THE PREDICTIVE CAPABILITY COULD BE USEFUL IN POLICE OPERATIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, IF PATTERN RECOGNITION METHODS CAN ESTABLISH A PRIORITY LIST FOR CASE ASSIGNMENTS, POLICE SUPERVISORS WILL BE FREED FROM A LARGE PART OF THEIR ROUTINE ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN. A SUBROUTINE OF PATTER WAS USED TO RANK 200 ACTUAL CRIMES IN ORDER OF PROBABILITY OF SOLUTION. THE 50-PERCENT POINT (I.E., 50-PERCENT CHANCE OF SOLUTION) FELL BETWEEN CASE NUMBERS 76 AND 77. IN REALITY, 34 OF THE 200 CASES HAD BEEN SOLVED. OF THE SOLVED CASES, PATTER HAD LISTED 20 IN ITS FIRST 76. THE RELATIVE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF SOLVING 20 OUT OF 76 CASES AS COMPARED TO 34 OUT OF 200 CASES SUGGESTS THE ADVANTAGES OF THE AUTOMATED METHOD. PHASES 1 AND 2 OF THE RESEARCH UNDERSCORED THE IMPORTANCE OF CHOOSING APPROPRIATE VARIABLES WHEN APPLYING PATTERN RECOGNITION TO CRIME ANALYSIS. IN PHASE 3, DATA COLLECTED BY THE SAN DIEGO DEPARTMENT BUT NOT NORMALLY STORED IN ITS AUTOMATED DATA-PROCESSING SYSTEM WERE EXAMINED TO DETERMINE THEIR POTENTIAL USE IN PATTERN RECOGNITION. FOR THE CRIME OF BURGLARY, THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES WERE FOUND TO CONTAIN THE INFORMATION NEEDED FOR PREDICTION: ARREST INFORMATION; NUMBER OF WITNESSES; EAST-WEST COORDINATES ON THE CARTESIAN MAP; VEHICLE INFORMATION; AND HOUR OF DAY. THE PREDICTION ALGORITHM DEVELOPED IN THE RESEARCH IS SIMPLE ENOUGH TO BE IMPLEMENTED ON PORTABLE, PROGRAMMABLE CALCULATORS.

8. **M. K. DAAKE. EVALUATION OF THE OMAHA POLICE DIVISION'S INFORMATION CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1976.** OMAHA POLICE DIVISION, 505 SOUTH 15TH STREET, OMAHA NE 68102. 24 p. 1976. **NCJ-41283**

THIS REPORT IS AN EVALUATION OF GOAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR THE OMAHA (NE) POLICE DIVISION'S (OPD) INFORMATION CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT (CAU) DURING THE PERIOD DECEMBER 1973 TO DECEMBER 1975. THE GOALS OF THE CAU WERE TO EVALUATE AND ANALYZE CRIME DATA TO: 1) PROVIDE POLICE SUPERVISORS WITH SUFFICIENT INFORMATION TO FOCUS EFFORTS ON LOCATIONS AND TIMES OF THE GREATEST NEED; 2) PROVIDE DATA FOR SOUND DECISION MAKING WITH REGARD TO POLICY, ADMINISTRATION, AND DIRECTING; 3) ENABLE REVIEW OF CRIME TRENDS, LOCATIONS, AND SPECIFIC EVENTS; 4) IDENTIFY POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS AREAS AND CAUSES OF CRIME IN THE CITY; AND 8) STUDY DAILY REPORTS OF CRIME ACTIVITY TO PREDICT PATTERNS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, CRIMES, OR OTHER SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS. EACH GOAL AND ANTICIPATED IMPACT IS EXAMINED SEPARATELY TO DETERMINE IF IT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED. THE EVALUATION, WHICH IS BASED ON THE CAU FILES, INTERVIEWS, AND SURVEYS, IS DESCRIPTIVE RATHER THAN STATISTICAL.

9. **DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, 4125 WEST CLARENDON DRIVE, DALLAS TX 75211. DALLAS—POLICE DEPARTMENT—CRIME ANALYSIS OPERATIONS AND APPLICATIONS.** 86 p. 1977. **NCJ-43125**

THE OPERATIONS ANALYSIS SECTION OF THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT GATHERS, TABULATES, AND DISSEMINATES CRIMINAL ACTIVITY DATA DAILY TO ALERT FIELD OFFICERS AND QUICKLY SPOT CRIME PATTERNS. ITS WORK IS DESCRIBED. THE OPERATIONS ANALYSIS SECTION IS COMPOSED OF THE CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT, WHICH GATHERS DAILY DATA ON ALL REPORTED OFFENSES WITHIN THE CITY, AND THE SPECIAL PROJECTS UNIT, WHICH PUBLISHES SPECIAL BULLETINS AND SCHEDULES THE POLICE HELICOPTER FLYING TIME. IT IS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A LIEUTENANT. DAILY CRIME REPORTS FROM LINE DIVISIONS ARE REVIEWED EACH MORNING TO EXTRACT DATA ON MODUS OPERANDI, DISCOVERY OF CRIME PATTERNS WITHIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS, AND ANY ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN KNOWN OFFENDERS AND CRIMES. EACH MAJOR TYPE OF CRIME IS PLOTTED ON A MAP OF THE CITY USING ACETATE OVERLAYS WHICH ARE SAVED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE. ALSO, DAILY BULLETINS ARE PUBLISHED FOR AUTO THEFTS, BUSINESS BURGLARIES, RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES, ARMED ROBBERIES, AND WHATEVER OTHER CATEGORIES ARE NEEDED. UPON REQUEST SPECIAL BULLETINS ARE PREPARED FOR PROBLEM AREAS; THESE SUMMARIZE ANY TYPE OF CRIME OCCURRING IN A POLICE BEAT OVER A PERIOD OF BETWEEN 10 AND 40 DAYS, WITH DATE, TIME, AND LOCATION OF EACH OFFENSE. SAMPLES OF THE REGULAR AND SPECIAL BULLETINS ARE GIVEN. JOB DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL DIVISION PERSONNEL AND AN ORGANIZATIONAL CHART ARE INCLUDED.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

10. **FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, P O BOX 1489, TALLAHASSEE FL 32302. LAW ENFORCEMENT CRIME ANALYSIS MANAGEMENT GUIDE.** 10 p. **NCJ-43136**

A CRIME ANALYSIS SYSTEM ASSISTS LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN ESTABLISHING, SCREENING, AND ORDERING LISTS OF SUSPECTS FOR INDIVIDUAL CRIMES. THIS GUIDE, INTENDED FOR USE BY FLORIDA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, DEFINES THE PURPOSE OF THE CRIME ANALYSIS SYSTEM, STATES GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF CRIME ANALY-

SIS, AND IDENTIFIES FIVE INTERCONNECTED CRIME ANALYSIS FUNCTIONS: CRIME ANALYSIS COLLECTION, CRIME DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, DISSEMINATION OF ANALYSIS REPORTS, AND FEEDBACK AND EVALUATION. DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF THE ATTACHED CRIME ANALYSIS FORM ARE PROVIDED. A FIELD INTELLIGENCE SHEET SAMPLE IS ALSO INCLUDED.

11. **FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, INC. ISSUES IN CRIME ANALYSIS IN SUPPORT OF PATROL—REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF THE LITERATURE—NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—PHASE 1 REPORT.** 300 p. 1975. **NCJ-39885**

AN EXAMINATION OF THE ISSUES SURROUNDING THE ALLOCATION AND DEPLOYMENT OF PATROL PERSONNEL RESULTING FROM CRIME ANALYSIS, AND ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE-OF-THE-ART OF CRIME ANALYSIS AS REFLECTED IN THE AVAILABLE LITERATURE. THIS VOLUME IS THE RESULT OF A NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM EFFORT DESIGNED TO ASCERTAIN THE STATE-OF-THE-ART OF CRIME ANALYSIS IN THE U.S.A., TO DESCRIBE ACTUAL RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED BY CRIME ANALYSIS PROJECTS, AND TO DEVELOP EVALUATION STRATEGIES WHICH MIGHT BE INVOLVED IN ON-GOING CRIME ANALYSIS PROJECTS. CRIME ANALYSIS IS CONSIDERED IN TWO BROAD ASPECTS: DEPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL IN RELATION TO SHORT-TERM PROBLEMS AND ALLOCATION OF PERSONNEL FOR LONGER RANGE NEEDS. TO IDENTIFY THE ISSUES AND STATE-OF-THE-ART OF CRIME ANALYSIS, AN EXTENSIVE REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE WAS UNDERTAKEN. AS THE RESULT OF THIS LITERATURE SEARCH, THIS VOLUME EXAMINES THE CRIME ANALYSIS PROCESS AS IT RELATES TO POLICE DECISIONMAKING, AND PROVIDES A BRIEF HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE USE OF CRIME ANALYSIS AS A FORMAL EFFORT IN PATROL DEPLOYMENT AND ALLOCATON. IT WAS FOUND THAT WHILE EARLY LITERATURE ON CRIME ANALYSIS PREDICTED MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS IN ALLOCATION AND DEPLOYMENT DECISIONS THROUGH MODELING AND PREDICTION CAPABILITIES, LITTLE HAS BEEN WRITTEN ON ACTUAL TECHNIQUES AND APPLICATIONS. THUS, THIS REPORT PROVIDES BASIC INFORMATION ON THE CAPABILITIES AND POTENTIALS OF CRIME ANALYSIS, SOME ASPECTS OF IT WHICH HAVE BEEN USED, AND ITS CONCEIVED ROLE IN VARIOUS POLICE DEPARTMENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. THE AUTHORS CAUTION, HOWEVER, THAT THE LITERATURE IS INADEQUATE FOR ASSESSING THE STATE-OF-THE-ART FOR CRIME ANALYSIS SINCE 1975. FOR OTHER VOLUMES ON THIS PROJECT, SEE NCJ-39886 AND 39887.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

12. **FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, INC. NEP (NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM) CRIME ANALYSIS SITE VISIT REPORT—NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—PHASE 1 REPORT.** 175 p. 1976. **NCJ-39886**

RESULTS OF ON-SITE VISITS TO 23 POLICE DEPARTMENTS UNDERTAKEN TO ASSESS THE DEPARTMENTS' CRIME ANALYSIS RESOURCES AND ORGANIZATION, DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS EFFORTS, AND CRIME ANALYSIS APPLICATIONS. THIS VOLUME IS THE RESULT OF A NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM EFFORT DESIGNED TO ASCERTAIN THE STATE-OF-THE-ART OF CRIME ANALYSIS IN THE U.S.A., TO DESCRIBE ACTUAL RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED BY CRIME ANALYSIS PROJECTS, AND TO DEVELOP EVALUATION STRATEGIES WHICH MIGHT BE INVOLVED IN ON-GOING CRIME ANALYSIS PROJECTS. CRIME ANALYSIS IS CONSIDERED WITH RESPECT TO BOTH RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND DEPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL. THIS REPORT DOCUMENTS THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF 23 SITE VISITS CONDUCTED AS PART OF THIS EFFORT. METHODS OF RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND PERSONNEL DEPLOYMENT USED BY THE AGENCIES STUDIED ARE DESCRIBED. THE REPORT PROVIDES A COMPOSITE PICTURE OF THE SITE VISIT FINDINGS WITH RESPECT TO THE FOLLOWING ISSUE AREAS: RESOURCES AND ORGANIZATION FOR CRIME ANALYSIS, DATA COLLECTION AND FILES, ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES, PROBLEM SOLUTION, PROGRAM SPECIFICATION, AND DISSEMINATION OF CRIME ANALYSIS INFORMATION. OVERALL, LITTLE CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE WAS FOUND TO SUBSTANTIATE THE VALUE OF CRIME ANALYSIS AS AN APPROPRIATE FUNCTION OR TO DETERMINE IN WHAT WAY IT SHOULD BE STRUCTURED TO BE COST EFFECTIVE. THE RESEARCHERS FOUND THAT AT NEARLY EVERY SITE, REPRESENTATIVES WERE MERELY SPECULATIVE ABOUT THE ADVANTAGES OF CRIME ANALYSIS. GENERALLY, NO EVIDENCE OF A DEMONSTRATED LINK BETWEEN CRIME ANALYSIS AND GOAL ATTAINMENT WAS FOUND. SEPARATE FLOW DIAGRAMS FOR EACH PROGRAM ARE PROVIDED IN THE APPENDICES. A SITE SURVEY INSTRUMENT IS ALSO APPENDED. FOR OTHER VOLUMES ON THIS PROJECT, SEE NCJ-39885 AND 39887.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

13. **D. E. GEORGES. GEOGRAPHY OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE—A SPATIAL AND ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE.** ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS, 1710 16TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20009. 39 p. 1978. **NCJ-54052**

THIS RESOURCE PAPER FOR USE IN CRIMINOLOGY COURSES PRESENTS A SPATIAL ECOLOGICAL METHOD FOR STUDYING CRIME DISTRIBUTION IN RELATION TO ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, HISTORICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND ECONOMIC VARIABLES. BOTH ASSOCIATIONAL AND PREDICTIVE APPROACHES ARE POSSIBLE USING THE SOCIAL ECOLOGICAL METHOD. GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF CRIME CAN BE CONDUCTED ON THE THE MICROLEVEL, EXPLORING THE EXACT PHYSICAL LOCATION OF A CRIMINAL ACT WHILE FOCUSING ON THE GEOGRAPHIC CONCEPT OF SITE, TYPE OF PHYSICAL LOCATION IN WHICH THE ACT OCCURRED, AND SITUATIONAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CRIME, OF AGGREGATING THIS DATA AND THEN WIDENING THE STUDY TO A MACROANALYSIS ON A LARGE, LESS-DETAILED SCALE. USING THESE TWO APPROACHES, RESEARCHERS MIGHT BE ABLE TO RELATE INDIVIDUAL ACTS TO ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS SUCH AS CHANGES IN ETHNIC OR RACIAL RESIDENTIAL PATTERNS, LOCATIONS OF RED-LIGHT DISTRICTS, AND TENDENCIES OF SPECIFIC LOCATIONAL TARGETS TO BE TIED TO SPECIFIC SOCIOCULTURAL ISSUES. THE MAJOR ECOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTS USED BY GEOGRAPHERS AND SOCIAL ECOLOGISTS ARE HUMAN ECOLOGY; SYMBIOSIS (THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HUMANS AND HUMAN INSTITUTIONS): COMMUNITY AND SOCIETY; COMMUNICATIONS; SLUMS; GHETTO CORES AND FRINGE AND TRANSITION ZONES; RED-LIGHT DISTRICTS; CRIMINAL'S TYPING OF NEIGHBORHOODS IN REGARD TO THE POSSIBILITY OF BEING DETECTED, PURSUED, OR APPREHENDED AND PUNISHED; THE DISTANCE DECAY ANALYSIS AND OTHER CENTROGRAPHIC CONCEPTS, NATURAL AREAS, AND DELINQUENCY AREAS (AREAS WHERE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS PREVALENT). AN INTRODUCTION TO REGRESSION AND CORRELATION ANALYSIS, A BASIC ASSOCIATIONAL STATISTICAL PROCEDURE, USEFUL DATA SOURCES, TABULAR DATA, FIGURES, MAPS AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: RESOURCE PAPERS FOR COLLEGE GEOGRAPHY NO 78-1.
Availability: ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS, 1710 16TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20009.

14. **R. P. GRASSIE, R. V. WAYMIRE, J. W. BURROWS, C. L. R. ANDERSON, and W. D. WALLACE. INTEGRATED CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM—CRIME ANALYSIS—EXECUTIVE MANUAL.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION. 80 p. 1977. **NCJ-43900**

THIS OVERVIEW OF CRIME ANALYSIS AND ITS IMPACT ON POLICE DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES IS WRITTEN FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR AND ADDRESSES THE CONSIDERATIONS AND DECISIONS NECESSARY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF A CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT. AFTER AN OVERVIEW AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF CRIME ANALYSIS, THIS MANUAL DISCUSSES WHAT CRIME ANALYSIS CAN DO FOR THE EXECUTIVE, WHAT ITS RELATIONSHIP SHOULD BE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTAL FUNCTIONS, AND WHAT ITS RELATIONSHIP SHOULD BE TO OUTSIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. MANUAL, SEMIAUTOMATED, AND AUTOMATED SYSTEMS ARE DESCRIBED. THE SECTION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS COVERS DELINEATION OF OBJECTIVES, CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATION OF VARIOUS SYSTEMS, AND ORGANIZATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS. PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR EACH TYPE OF SYSTEM ARE LISTED, ALONG WITH EDUCATION AND TRAINING REQUIRED. FIGURES ILLUSTRATE TYPICAL CRIME ANALYSIS BULLETINS, POSSIBLE TACTICAL RESPONSES TO VARIOUS CRIME PATTERNS, USE OF CRIME ANALYSIS IN TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL DECISIONMAKING, AND UNIQUE DESCRIPTORS WHICH SHOULD BE GATHERED BY PATROL OFFICERS TO GENERATE GOOD ANALYSIS DATA. IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT, TO BE MOST EFFECTIVE, CRIME ANALYSIS MUST HAVE THE COOPERATION OF THE ENTIRE DEPARTMENT AND BE VIEWED AS AN ESSENTIAL SUPPORT SERVICE. (FOR OTHER MANUALS IN THE SET, SEE NCJ-43901, 43902, 43903 AND 43937).

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

15. **R. P. GRASSIE, C. J. MACSAS, and W. D. WALLACE. INTEGRATED CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM—CRIME ANALYSIS SYSTEMS MANUAL.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION. 205 p. 1977. **NCJ-43937**

STATE-OF-THE-ART, VARIOUS SYSTEMS USED FOR CRIME ANALYSIS, AND TECHNIQUES USEFUL FOR A LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT JUST SETTING UP A CRIME ANALYSIS PROGRAM ARE DESCRIBED. CRIME ANALYSIS IS DEFINED AS 'A SET OF SYSTEMATIC, ANALYTICAL PROCESSES' DESIGNED TO PROVIDE TIMELY AND PERTINENT INFORMATION ABOUT CRIME PATTERNS AND TRENDS TO ASSIST OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL IN PLANNING THE DEPLOYMENT OF RESOURCES (SUCH AS PATROL UNITS, SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND TACTICAL UNITS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES) AND IN BUDGETING AND PROGRAM PLANNING. BOTH MANUAL AND AUTOMATIC SYSTEMS FOR HANDLING THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF CRIME ANALYSIS ARE PRESENTED. BASIC TO ALL SYSTEMS ARE TYPE OF CRIME, GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION, TIME, SUSPECT INFORMATION, AND STATUS OF CASE. MODIFICATION OF BASIC REPORT FORMS FOR CRIME ANALYSIS IS DISCUSSED. IN ADDITION, CRIME-SPECIFIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCUSSED FOR ANALYSIS OF ROBBERY, SEX CRIMES, COMMERCIAL BURGLARY, RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY, AUTO THEFT, LARCENY FROM AUTO, AND CRIMES OF LESSER FREQUENCY. MAINTENANCE OF BASIC FILES, PIN/SPOT MAPPING, OFFENSE TALLIES AND SUMMARIES, AND IDENTIFICATION OF PATTERNS AND TRENDS ARE DISCUSSED. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER POLICE OPERATIONS TO ENSURE MAXIMUM USE OF DATA AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER POLICE AGENCIES ARE COVERED. FORMS FOR COLLECTING AND DISSEMINATING ANALYSIS DATA ARE ILLUSTRATED, AND SAMPLE BULLETINS REPRODUCED. (FOR OTHER MANUALS IN THE SET, SEE NCJ-43900, 43901, 43902, AND 43903).

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

16. **R. P. GRASSIE. DELAWARE—CRIMINAL LAW UNIFORM ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM (CLUES)—CRIME ANALYSIS APPLICATIONS—POLICE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT.** WESTINGHOUSE NATIONAL ISSUES CENTER, 1911 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON VA 22202. 74 p. 1977. **NCJ-44042**

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE BASIC DATA ELEMENTS REQUIRED FOR CRIME ANALYSIS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL IS PRESENTED. THE STUDY SET OUT TO ACCOMPLISH THE FOLLOWING: (1) MEET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATEWIDE SYSTEM FOR DATA COLLECTION AND RETRIEVAL, THE CRIMINAL LAW UNIFORM ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS (CLUES), AND DETERMIN. WHAT THE CLUES SYSTEM HAS STORED THAT CAN BE READILY RETRIEVED, AND USED BY PARTICIPATING AGENCIES TO PERFORM BASIC ANALYSIS; (2) DEMONSTRATE THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF BASIC CRIME ANALYSIS TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SMALLER DEPARTMENTS USING DATA AVAILABLE FROM THE CLUES SYSTEM; AND (3) PROVIDE COMMENTS ON A PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE DELAWARE AGENCY TO REDUCE CRIME BY THE MILFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT IN WHICH THE DEPARTMENT REQUESTED FUNDS TO ESTABLISH A BURGLARY ANALYSIS UNIT TO SERVE THE VARIOUS LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WITHIN SUSSEX COUNTY. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE PREPARING AN INCIDENT ANALYSIS MANUAL FOR STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION IN ORDER TO INTRODUCE THE CONCEPT OF ANALYSIS AND SOLICIT INTEREST IN PERIODIC ANALYSIS BY LOCAL DEPARTMENTS; THIS MANUAL SHOULD IDENTIFY THE LEVELS OF ANALYSIS THAT COULD BE UNDERTAKEN BY INDIVIDUAL POLICE AGENCIES, CONSISTENT WITH INFORMATION SUPPLIED AS OUTPUT BY CLUES. CRIME ANALYSIS SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED ON A JOINT, INTERAGENCY BASIS. MODIFICATIONS ARE SUGGESTED FOR THE PRESENT FORMAT OF THE CLUES REPORTS. THE SUSSEX COUNTY BURGLARY ANALYSIS UNIT SHOULD EMPLOY A SPOT-MAPPING SYSTEM FOR LOCATING BURGLARY INCIDENTS AND IDENTIFYING PATTERNS AND TRENDS. THE SPECIAL DATA COLLECTION SHEETS (BURGLARY INFORMATION FORM) SHOULD BE FILED IN THE CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT AREA ACCORDING TO LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE. APPENDIXES INCLUDE THE MILFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT BURGLARY ANALYSIS UNIT GRANT APPLICATION AND CLUES-GENERATED REPORTS. THE REPORT IS SUPPLEMENTED BY TABLES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

17. **C. O. HALE. MOUNT PROSPECT (IL)—POLICE DEPARTMENT—REVIEW FIELD REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING PROCEDURES IN ORDER TO MAXIMIZE THE VALUE OF CRIME ANALYSIS—POLICE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT.** PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE, 1776 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. 15 p. 1976. **NCJ-35867**

REPORT ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED THE MOUNT PROSPECT POLICE DEPARTMENT, WHICH WAS CONCERNED ABOUT THE INAVAILABILITY OF DATA ON CRIMES AND OFFENDERS TO ITS NEWLY FORMED CRIME PREVENTION UNIT. THE DEPARTMENT, WITH A TOTAL STRENGTH OF 59 OFFICERS AND 13 CIVILIANS, SERVES A POPULATION OF 48,000 IN A 12 SQUARE MILE AREA. ON-SITE INSPECTIONS AND INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED, AND THIS REPORT WAS SUBMITTED IN JULY OF 1976. INACCURATE REPORT CLASSIFICATION, INCOMPLETE REPORT REVIEWS, AND INADEQUATE CONTROL OF REPORTS ONCE RECEIVED BY THE RECORDS UNIT WERE OBSERVED. IN ADDITION TO RECOM-

MENDING IMPROVEMENTS IN THESE AREAS, THE NEED FOR A CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT IS STRESSED.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

18. **R. E. IOIMO, M. A. DOYLE, and M. E. LAYHEW. NEIGHBORS AGAINST BURGLARY—A PATROL EMPHASIS PROGRAM BY SIMI VALLEY (CA) POLICE DEPARTMENT—FIRST YEAR EVALUATION—PROGRESS REPORT.** SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT, 3200 COCHRAN STREET, SIMI VALLEY CA 93065. 295 p. 1978. **NCJ-54204**
THE PROGRAMS AND PROGRAM RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED BY A CRIME PREVENTION UNIT AND A CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT WHICH WERE DESIGNED TO DECREASE THE INCIDENCE OF BURGLARY AND INCREASE CONVICTION RATES OF BURGLARS ARE DESCRIBED. THE PROJECT DESCRIBED WAS BEGUN BY THE SIMI VALLEY (CALIF.) POLICE DEPARTMENT IN OCTOBER 1976. A CRIME PREVENTION UNIT CONSISTING OF FOUR OFFICERS WAS ESTABLISHED AND ITS MEMBERS TRAINED TO WORK WITH RESIDENTS IN A TARGET AREA TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY. SEVERAL PROGRAMS WERE BEGUN BY THE UNIT IN ITS FIRST YEAR. 'OPERATION LIGHTS ON,' INVOLVED LENDING LIGHT TIMERS TO RESIDENTS SO THEIR HOUSE LIGHTS WOULD AUTOMATICALLY TURN ON AND OFF WHILE THEY WERE AWAY ON VACATION, THUS AVOIDING ATTRACTING A BURGLAR TO AN OBVIOUSLY EMPTY HOUSE. 'OPERATION IDENTIFICATION,' LOANS ENGRAVERS TO CITIZENS TO MARK THEIR PROPERTY FOR EASE OF IDENTIFICATIONS IN CASE OF RECOVERY SHOULD IT BE STOLEN. CITIZEN MEETINGS DISCUSSED PREVENTION MEASURES AND DISTRIBUTED PREVENTION LITERATURE. EVERY HOUSEHOLD IN THE TARGETED AREA WAS CONTACTED TO OFFER SECURITY CHECKS AND PROVIDE SUGGESTIONS ABOUT SECURITY. EACH VICTIM OF A RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY WAS CONTACTED TO OFFER SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO PREVENT ANOTHER BURGLARY. A CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT ALSO WAS ESTABLISHED AND SPECIALLY TRAINED TO DESIGN DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMS AND PROVIDE SERVICES DESIGNED TO INCREASE THE APPREHENSION AND CONVICTION OF BURGLARY OFFENDERS. A CITIZEN ATTITUDE SURVEY, A DEPARTMENTAL ATTITUDE SURVEY, AND CRIME SPECIFIC DATA WERE USED AS EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS. CRIME STATISTICS SHOWED A REDUCTION OF 19.6 PERCENT IN BURGLARIES IN THE TARGETED AREA FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR, AND BURGLARY CONVICTIONS INCREASED BY 48 PERCENT, ALTHOUGH IT IS NOTED THAT THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS SMALL. ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE BY CITIZENS IN THE TARGET AREA SHOWED SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT, AS NOTED IN PRETEST AND POSTTEST SURVEYS; DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL WERE SHOWN TO BE HIGHLY FAVORABLE TOWARD THE PROGRAM INSTITUTED. DATA DERIVED FROM THE EVALUATION AND SAMPLES OF THE EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRES AND FORMS USED IN THE VARIOUS PROGRAMS ARE PROVIDED.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

19. **KANSAS CITY (MO) POLICE DEPARTMENT, 805 NORTH SIXTH STREET, KANSAS CITY MO 67068. KANSAS CITY (MO)—POLICE DEPARTMENT—DIRECTED PATROL A CONCEPT IN COMMUNITY SPECIFIC, CRIME SPECIFIC, SERVICE SPECIFIC POLICING—REVISED DRAFT, APRIL 1975.** 502 p. 1975. **NCJ-44866**
VARIOUS TYPES OF CRIME ARE ANALYZED IN TERMS OF THE ACT, VICTIM, AND OFFENDER; AND POLICE AND COURT SYSTEM RESPONSES TO CRIME ARE EVALUATED. A PROGRAM DESIGNED FOR DIRECTED PATROL IS PROPOSED. IN THE 'DIRECTED PATROL' PROGRAM, THE PATROL TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS AN ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT OF PATROL USING A PROBLEM OBJECTIVE MATRIX AS DESCRIBED IN THE WORK OF HERMAN GOLDSTEIN. THE DIRECTED PATROL CONCEPT HAS TWO STAGES: (1) PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A CONCEPTUAL PROGRAM FRAMEWORK; AND (2) PROGRAM AND IMPLEMENTATION DESIGN. THE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS UNDERTAKEN OF EACH CRIME FOCUSES ON THE ECOLOGY OF THE CRIMINAL ACT, THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND HABITATS OF THE VICTIM AND OFFENDER, AND THE INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES TO THE VARIOUS CRIMES. THE CRIMES CONSIDERED IN DETAIL ARE HOMICIDE, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, RAPE, ARMED ROBBERY, STRONG-ARMED ROBBERY, AND RESIDENCE BURGLARY. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIMES IS ALSO CONSIDERED. STATISTICS REGARDING THESE SIX MAJOR OFFENSES WERE GATHERED IN THE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI POLICE DISTRICT DURING 1972 AND 1973, AND INFORMATION CONCERNING THE OFFENSES WAS EXTRACTED FROM OFFENSE AND ARREST REPORTS. RESIDENTIAL CENSUS TRACTS WERE USED IN DESCRIBING AREAS. THE PARAMETERS OF THE CRIMES ARE DEFINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION'S UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM, AND THE MISSOURI REVISED STATUTES ARE USED FOR DELINEATING THE TYPE OF CRIME. THE SECOND PORTION OF THE REPORT DEALS WITH INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES TO CRIME. POLICE AND COURT SYSTEM RESPONSES ARE EXAMINED WITHIN THE CATEGORIES OF LOCAL PROCEDURE AND PROGRAMS ADDRESSING CRIME. THE USE AND AVAILABILITY OF PATROL TIME ARE EVALUATED IN THE THIRD SECTION. COMMITTED AND NONCOMMITTED PATROL TIME IS CONSIDERED ACCORDING TO REPORTED WORKLOADS OF PATROL CARS, REPORTED WORKLOADS IN GEOGRAPHIC AREAS, OBSERVATION OF PATROL ACTIVITY, HISTORICAL ANALYSIS AND PROJECTION, AND CALLS FOR SERVICES. DATA INDICATE THAT A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF A PATROL OFFICER'S TIME IS NOT BEING USED IN A DIRECTED SENSE. THE DIRECTED PATROL CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK IS SUGGESTED AS AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF PATROL. THE SYSTEMS DESCRIBED WITHIN THE CONCEPT ARE: (1) THE OPERATIONS INTERVENTION SYSTEM CONTAINING CRIME AND SERVICE SPECIFIC COMPONENTS; (2) THE PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM; (3) THE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS SYSTEM COMPOSED OF CRIME, SERVICE, AND TIME SUBSYSTEMS; AND (4) THE EVALUATION SYSTEM. STATISTICAL TABLES PERTAINING TO SPECIFIC TYPES OF CRIME AND CHARTS DESCRIBING THE PROPOSED SYSTEM ARE PROVIDED.

20. **C. J. MACSAS and C. MAKRES. DALLAS—POLICE DEPARTMENT—REAL TIME TACTICAL DEPLOYMENT PROJECT.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG MD 20760. *POLICE CHIEF*, V 43, N 10 (OCTOBER 1976), P 6, 8, 10-11. **NCJ-36456**
DESCRIPTION OF A PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT AS A METHOD FOR IMPROVING ITS DEPLOYMENT POTENTIAL THROUGH THE EXPANDED USE OF AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING. THE REAL-TIME TACTICAL DEPLOYMENT (RTD) PROJECT WAS DEVELOPED TO MINIMIZE THE TIME REQUIRED TO DETECT A CRIME PROBLEM, PROCESS DATA RELATED TO THE PROBLEM, AND DISTRIBUTE IT TO PERSONNEL WHO RESPOND TO IT. THE PROJECT WAS DEVELOPED UNDER IMPACT CITIES FUNDING TO COMBAT RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES. THE RTD SYSTEM HAS REDUCED INFORMATION PROCESSING TIME FROM 72 TO 24 HOURS MAXIMUM.

21. **C. J. MACSAS. AUSTIN (TX)—POLICE DEPARTMENT—PLANNING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT—POLICE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT.** PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE, 1776 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. 12 p. 1977. **NCJ-42438**

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES A PLANNING STUDY, DATED JUNE 17, 1977, THAT WAS PERFORMED FOR THE AUSTIN (TX) POLICE DEPARTMENT, WHOSE 632 PERSONNEL (462 SWORN) SERVE 291,000 PERSONS LIVING IN A 90.9 SQUARE MILE AREA. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WAS OFFERED TO AID IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT WITHIN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IN ORDER TO ENHANCE SUPPORT OF THE FORTHCOMING INTEGRATED CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM. AMONG THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE, IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE UNIT READ AND TABULATE ALL INDEX OFFENSES FOR THE PURPOSE OF CRIME TREND ANALYSIS BUT LIMIT ITS PATTERN IDENTIFICATION TO ROBBERY, BURGLARY, AUTO THEFT, AND SELECTED SEX CRIMES. IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT ESTABLISH WORKING FILES ON OFFENSES TO BE ANALYZED FOR PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION; THESE FILES SHOULD BE ORGANIZED BY CRIME TYPE AND POLICE DISTRICT. FURTHER, IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE UNIT INSTITUTE AND MAINTAIN A SPOT MAP OPERATION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

22. **C. J. MACSAS. BOSTON—POLICE DEPARTMENT—CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT—POLICE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT.** WESTINGHOUSE JUSTICE INSTITUTE. 81 p. 1975. **NCJ-30694**

A REPORT ON CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE BOSTON (MA) POLICE DEPARTMENT WHICH SERVES AN AREA OF 47 SQUARE MILES WITH A STRENGTH OF 2,877 (2,498 SWORN), DATED DECEMBER 29, 1975. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR ESTABLISHING A CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT WHOSE CHIEF FUNCTION WILL BE THE ANALYSIS OF CRIME DATA TO IDENTIFY CRIME PATTERNS AND TRENDS WHICH CAN BE COMBATTED BY DEPLOYMENT OF REGULAR PATROL FORCES, TACTICAL UNITS, AND CRIME PREVENTION TEAMS. TOPICS ADDRESSED IN THIS REPORT INCLUDE DATA GATHERING, DATA ANALYSIS, INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, AND SYSTEMS AND FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A LENGTHY REPORT ON CRIME ANALYSIS OPERATIONS AND APPLICATIONS. BASED ON THE AUTHOR'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE DALLAS (TX) CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT.

Sponsoring Agencies: BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT, 154 BERKELEY, BOSTON MA 02116; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

23. **C. J. MACSAS. NEW BEDFORD (MA)—CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT DEVELOPMENT POLICE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT.** WESTINGHOUSE JUSTICE INSTITUTE. 50 p. 1976. **NCJ-35019**

REPORT ON A TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE STUDY TO IDENTIFY AND DESIGN FUNCTIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR A MANUAL CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT WITHIN THE NEW BEDFORD (MA) POLICE DEPARTMENT PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION. THE CONSULTANT PROVIDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN REVIEWING THE EXPECTATIONS OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION. UNIT MEMBERS WILL ASSIST IN DESIGNING ACTUAL FILES AND PROCESSES FOR THE UNIT, IDENTIFY AND EVALUATE AVAILABLE DATA SOURCES AVAILABLE TO THE CRIME ANALYSIS FUNCTION, AND RECOMMEND CHANGES IN THE PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION TO MAXIMIZE THE NEW UNIT'S EFFICIENCY. THE CONSULTANT FOUND THAT THE BASIC MAKEUP AND ORGANIZATIONAL AND PHYSICAL LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED UNIT IS SUFFICIENT. HIS RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE MAKING PROVISIONS FOR FACILITIES FOR SPOT-MAP OPERATION, FLEXIBILITY IN THE DESIGN AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKING FILES AND PROCESSES, MAINTAINING A DAILY ACTIVITY LOG, AND INCLUDING A LECTURE ON THE CAPABILITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE UNIT IN THE POLICE ACADEMY CURRICULUM.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

24. **C. J. MACSAS. NORFOLK (VA)—POLICE DEPARTMENT—CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT APPRAISAL.** WESTINGHOUSE JUSTICE INSTITUTE. 25 p. 1976. **NCJ-34064**

EXTENT TO WHICH THE UNIT CAN BE EXPECTED TO SUPPORT A PROGRAM INVOLVING THE BEAT PATROLMAN TO A GREATER EXTENT IN THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES ON HIS BEAT. THE NORFOLK POLICE DEPARTMENT CONSISTS OF 537 SWORN AND 115 CIVILIAN PERSONNEL AND SERVES AN AREA OF 38 SQUARE MILES CONTAINING 287,000 PEOPLE. THE DATE OF THIS REPORT IS MARCH, 1976. THE AUTHOR OF THE REPORT FOUND THE CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT BASICALLY ADEQUATE BUT MAKES SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO ENHANCE AND OPTIMIZE THE SUPPORT OF THE UNIT TO THE FORTH COMING PATROL EMPHASIS PROGRAM. APPENDED MATERIAL INCLUDES ITEMS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE PATROL EMPHASIS PROGRAM ITSELF.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

25. **NEW HAVEN POLICE DEPARTMENT, 8 LINSLEY STREET, NEW HAVEN CT 06473. NEW HAVEN (CT)—DEPARTMENT OF POLICE SERVICE DIRECTED DETERRENT PATROL—AN INNOVATIVE METHOD OF PREVENTIVE PATROL.** 24 p. **NCJ-43127**

AN OVERVIEW OF THIS PROJECT WHICH USES COMPUTERIZED CRIME DATA IN PATROL PLANNING AND IN DEVELOPING PATROL STRATEGIES IS PRESENTED. THE DIRECTED DETERRENT PATROL, DEVELOPED BY THE NEW HAVEN DEPARTMENT OF POLICE SERVICES, WAS INTENDED TO SUPPLEMENT TRADITIONAL RANDOM PATROL. COMPUTERIZED CRIME DATA ARE UTILIZED TO PLAN AND DEVELOP PATROL STRATEGIES IN ORDER TO DETER CRIME IN TARGET AREAS. A PLANNING TEAM DEVELOPS STEP-BY-STEP STRATEGIES AND TACTICS IN THE FORM OF WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS IN A SPECIAL NOTEBOOK. OFFICERS ARE DISPATCHED TO PERFORM IN DETERRENT PATROLS ('D-RUNS') WHICH CORRESPOND TO THESE WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS. UPON INITIATING A D-RUN, THE OFFICER CONSULTS THE NOTEBOOK FOR THE INSTRUCTION SHEET, WHICH ALSO ACTS AS A VALUABLE SOURCE FOR FUTURE STRATEGIES. THE PLANNING TEAM MONITORS THE PROJECT CLOSELY; ITS MEMBERS PLAN DOCUMENT PATROL STRATEGIES, COLLECT AND ANALYZE CRIME DATA, AND EVALUATE THE RESULTS OF THE DETERRENT TACTICS. IN THE FUTURE, ONE HOPES TO TRAIN PATROL SUPERVISORS IN OPERATION MANAGEMENT SKILLS THAT WILL ENABLE THEM TO EQUAL THE CAPABILITIES OF THE PLANNING TEAM. THE FUTURE PROJECT WILL ALSO REPLACE THE TRADITIONAL BEAT STRUCTURE BY DIRECTED DAILY PATROL ACTIVITIES. TO ACCOMMODATE THE ANTICIPATED ADDITIONAL WORK LOAD, THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION WILL BE REFINED. MORE EFFICIENT RESPONSES TO CALLS-FOR-SERVICE WILL BE ESTABLISHED TO CREATE ADDITIONAL PATROL WORK HOURS. PRELIMINARY ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO MEASURE THE EFFECT OF DIRECTED DETERRENT PATROL ON CRIME RATES. RESULTS OBTAINED OVER A 6-MONTH PERIOD IN D-RUN TEST AREAS (PERCENT TOTALS WERE MAINTAINED MANUALLY) INDICATED A MARKED DECREASE IN CRIME FREQUENCY OF REPORTED TARGET CRIMES. THE DIRECTED DETERRENT PATROL MAY BE THE PREVENTIVE PATROL DEPLOYMENT METHOD FOR OTHER POLICE AGENCIES TO ADOPT.

Sponsoring Agencies: CONNECTICUT JUSTICE COMMISSION, 75 ELM STREET, HARTFORD CT 06115; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

26. **F. A. NEWTON. GREAT FALLS (MT)—POLICE DEPARTMENT—CRIME ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS—POLICE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT.** PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE, 1776 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. 29 p. 1976. **NCJ-35882**

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE STUDY TO ADVISE THE GREAT FALLS (MT) POLICE DEPARTMENT IN MATTERS RELATED TO ESTABLISHING A CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUEST SOLICITED RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING LEVEL OF CRIME ANALYSIS, DATA COLLECTION FORMS, HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS, STAFFING REQUIREMENTS, INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND FLOW, AND INITIAL AND PROJECTED COST ESTIMATES. ON-SITE EVALUATION AND DATA COLLECTION CONDUCTED BETWEEN JULY 14 AND 16, 1976 INCLUDED INTERVIEWS OF POLICE OFFICIALS, REVIEW OF CURRENT RECORD FORMS AND PROCEDURES, AND REVIEW OF FUTURE PLANS FOR CHANGE IN RECORD KEEPING RROCEDURES. AMONG THE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY WERE A NEED FOR FORMAL REPORT WRITING TRAINING AS WELL AS THE NEED FOR A FAMILIARIZATION COURSE ON CRIME ANALYSIS AND THE NEED FOR FORMAL TRAINING IN THE UTILIZATION OF CRIME ANALYSIS DATA BY SUPERVISORY OFFICERS. THE CONSULTANT'S RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE INITIATION OF A CRIME ANALYSIS PROCESS IN GREAT FALLS WITH IMPROVED DATA COLLECTION AND DATA FLOW PROCESSES. APPENDIXES CONTAIN UNIFORM CRIME REPORT DATA FOR GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, AND THE U.S.; SAMPLE OFFENSE REPORT FORM; REPORT FLOW DIAGRAM AND DESCRIPTION; COST ANALYSIS; AND AN ORGANIZATION CHART.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

27. **F. A. NEWTON 3RD and J. F. FRANCINI. CRIME ANALYSIS PROGRAM (CAPER)—EVALUATION FOR POLICE PATROL PRODUCTIVITY APPLICATION—POLICE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT.** WESTINGHOUSE JUSTICE INSTITUTE. 11 p. 1975. **NCJ-30184**

THIS REPORT, DATED OCTOBER 15, 1975, ASSESSES THE UTILITY AND APPLICABILITY OF THE CAPER SYSTEM TO THE PLANNED PATROL PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAM AND ITS POSSIBLE USES IN IMPROVING CRIME ANALYSIS-CRIME PREVENTION CAPABILITIES. THE POLICE SECTION OF THE OFFICE OF REGIONAL OPERATIONS, LEAA, WASHINGTON, IS DEVELOPING A MULTIYEAR $2.2-MILLION PROGRAM DIRECTED AT IMPROVING THE PRODUCTIVITY, EFFECTIVENESS, AND DEPLOYMENT OF PATROL UNITS THROUGH THE EFFECTIVE USE OF DEPARTMENTAL CRIME ANALYSIS UNITS, CRIME PREVENTION UNITS, AND THEIR ANALYSIS SUPPORT TO PATROL OPERATIONS. THE CRIME ANALYSIS—PROJECT EVALUATION—RESEARCH SYSTEM (CAPER) WAS DEVELOPED TO PROVIDE MEDIUM-SIZED CITIES AND COUNTIES WITH A RELATIVELY SIMPLE CRIME ANALYSIS, PROJECT EVALUATION, AND RESEARCH CAPABILITY. THIS SYSTEM MECHANISM, PARTICULARLY WITH THE TARGET GROUPS THAT WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE PLANNED POLICE PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAM PROVIDES AN EVALUATION OF CAPER FROM TRANSFER AND UTILITY VIEWPOINTS. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS TASK, INTERVIEWS WERE SCHEDULED WITH THE CAPER PROJECT DIRECTOR AND THREE DEPARTMENTS WITHIN SANTA CLARA COUNTY THAT USE CAPER FOR CRIME ANALYSIS PURPOSES. DURING THE COURSE OF THE INTERVIEWS WITH THE SAN JOSE POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL, THE DEMONSTRATED CAPABILITIES OF THE EXPANDED GEO-DATA ANALYSIS AND DISPLAY SYSTEM (GADS) WERE DISCUSSED AS AN ATTRACTIVE ALTERNATIVE TO CAPER FOR CONSIDERATION. ACCORDINGLY, THE POTENTIAL OF GADS AS A CRIME ANALYSIS TOOL WAS ALSO INVESTIGATED. A REVIEW OF THE CAPER SYSTEM REVEALED THAT THE SYSTEM IS NOT ON-LINE, AND PRODUCES INFORMATION TO MOST OF ITS USERS ON A QUARTERLY BASIS. TWO OF ITS USERS GET THE INFORMATION EVERY MONTH. BECAUSE OF THE INFORMATION LAG, IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT CAPER WOULD NOT BE SUPPORTIVE OF A PATROL PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAM. ANOTHER SHORTCOMING OF THE SYSTEM IS THAT CAPER DOES NOT EDIT CLEARED CRIMES FROM THE POPULATION, AND DOES NOT INTERFACE WITH ANY INFORMATION SYSTEM OF KNOWN OFFENDERS. HOWEVER, IT WAS FOUND THAT THE GADS SYSTEM IS EFFECTIVE AND CAN BE EASILY TRANSFERRED TO OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT APPLICATIONS. THE TECHNIQUE EMPLOYED CAN BE APPLIED TO ANY APPLICATION WHERE THERE IS A NEED TO ASSIGN PERSONNEL BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING TIMELY SERVICES. IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT STRONG CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO THE GADS (GEO-DATA ANALYSIS AND DISPLAY SYSTEM), DEVELOPED BY THE SAN JOSE POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN THE ADVANCED STAGES OF THE PATROL PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAM. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

28. **J. POIROT, J. RAND, and G. K. MAENIUS. DATA ANALYSIS COURSE FOR CRIME PREVENTION OFFICERS AND ANALYSTS.** SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY TEXAS CRIME PREVENTION INSTITUTE, SAN MARCOS TX 78666. 235 p. **NCJ-54058**

A COURSE FOR CRIME PREVENTION OFFICERS AND ANALYSTS, POLICE EMPLOYEES WHO ANALYZE CRIME DATA IN ORDER TO PREDICT CRIME TRENDS AND TO DEVELOP COST-EFFECTIVE CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGIES, IS PRESENTED. THE COURSE WAS PREPARED FOR THE TEXAS CRIME PREVENTION INSTITUTE AT SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY. THE TEXT OPENS WITH DISCUSSIONS OF THE OBJECTIVES OF CRIME ANALYSIS, ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS LIKELY TO IMPINGE ON THE ANALYST'S TASK, AND STRATEGIES AVAILABLE TO ANALYSTS FOR ESTABLISHING THEIR POSITION WITHIN POLICE DEPARTMENTS. INFORMATION ON THE COLLECTION, COLLATION, AND ANALYSIS OF CRIME DATA IS PRESENTED IN CHAPTERS COVERING THE USE AND MISUSE OF STATISTICS, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT RECORDS. THE OPERATION AND CONFIGURATION OF COMPUTER SYSTEMS ARE EXPLAINED, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT APPLICATIONS OF COMPUTERS ARE CITED. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE DALLAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM. FLOWCHARTING AS AN AID IN COMPUTER PROGRAMMING AND IN PROBLEM SOLVING IS EXPLAINED, AS IS A SIMPLE COMPUTER LANGUAGE–BASIC. BASIC IS AVAILABLE ON MOST COMPUTER SYSTEMS, AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE LANGUAGE WILL ENABLE CRIME ANALYSTS TO WRITE THEIR OWN COMPUTER PROGRAMS. THE TEXT ALSO INCLUDES A COPY OF FEDERAL GUIDELINES PERTAINING TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPLIANCE WITH THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974, A DISCUSSION OF THE NEED FOR COMPUTER SECURITY, EXAMPLES OF COMPUTER CRIME, AND AN ILLUSTRATION OF HOW COMPUTERS CAN BE USED AS DATA STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. BIBLIOGRAPHIES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: TEXAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION, 411 WEST 13TH STREET, AUSTIN TX 78701.

29. **G. H. REINIER, M. R. GREENLEE, and M. H. GIBBENS. CRIME ANALYSIS IN SUPPORT OF PATROL—NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—PHASE 1 REPORT.** FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, INC. 100 p. 1976. **NCJ-39687**

THIS VOLUME PRESENTS A SUMMARY OF A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY, CONDUCTED IN 1975, OF THE STATE-OF-THE-ART OF CRIME ANALYSIS IN SUPPORT OF

TRADITIONAL PREVENTIVE PATROL, TEAM POLICING, AND SPECIALIZED PATROL. THIS VOLUME IS THE RESULT OF A NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM EFFORT ON CRIME ANALYSIS. METHODS UTILIZED DURING THE STUDY INCLUDED AN EXTENSIVE REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON CRIME ANALYSIS, SITE VISITS TO 23 POLICE DEPARTMENTS, AND AN INVESTIGATION OF EVALUATION STRATEGIES FOR CRIME ANALYSIS. AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES AND RESULTS OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW AND ON-SITE VISITS IS FIRST PRESENTED. IN GENERAL, THE AUTHORS FOUND THAT BOTH THESE APPROACHES PROVIDED LITTLE INSIGHT INTO THE ACTUAL VALUE OF CRIME ANALYSIS, ALTHOUGH POLICE INTUITIVELY BELIEVE IN ITS VALUE. THE REPORT THEN TURNS TO AN ANALYSIS OF THE RELATION BETWEEN PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES AND CRIME ANALYSIS. OBJECTIVES AND ASSUMPTIONS RELATING TO PATROL AND CRIME ANALYSIS ARE LISTED AND FOR EACH A SUGGESTED MEASUREMENT FOR THE IMPACT OF CRIME ANALYSIS IS GIVEN. MOST OF THE MEASURES SUGGESTED ARE OF A QUALITATIVE NATURE. THE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY INDICATE THAT CRIME ANALYSIS HAS NO VALUE IN AND OF ITSELF. THE AUTHORS CONCLUDE THAT BECAUSE CRIME ANALYSIS PROGRAMS ARE SO INSEPARABLE FROM THE PATROL PROGRAMS THEY SUPPORT AND HAVE SUCH A VARIETY OF POTENTIAL FORMS, EVALUATION OF CRIME ANALYSIS, APART FROM THE PATROL PROGRAMS, WOULD SEEM TO HAVE LITTLE VALUE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE EVALUATION FRAMEWORKS DEVELOPED IN THIS PROJECT BE INCORPORATED INTO LARGER EVALUATION EFFORTS TARGETED TOWARD SELECTED PATROL PROGRAMS. FOR OTHER VOLUMES ON THIS PROJECT, SEE NCJ-39885 AND 39886.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00538-1; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

30. **G. H. REINIER, T. J. SWEENEY, R. V. WAYMIRE, F. A. NEWTON 3RD, R. P. GRASSIE, S. M. WHITE, and W. D. WALLACE. INTEGRATED CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM—CRIME ANALYSIS OPERATIONS MANUAL.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION. 152 p. 1977. **NCJ-43901**

THIS COMPREHENSIVE INSTRUCTION MANUAL WILL HELP THE PATROL COMMANDER USE CRIME ANALYSIS INFORMATION TO PLAN PATROL OPERATIONS, INITIATE CRIME PREVENTION TECHNIQUES, AND IMPROVE DETECTION AND INTERCEPTION OF CRIMINALS. CRIME ANALYSIS IS NOT A NEW CONCEPT, BUT ITS USE TO HELP POLICE ADMINISTRATORS MAKE MORE EFFECTIVE USE OF MANPOWER AND RESOURCES HAS ACCELERATED DURING THE PAST DECADE. BASICALLY, CRIME ANALYSIS IDENTIFIES EVOLVING OR EXISTING CRIME PATTERNS, PROVIDES THE PATROL COMMANDER WITH DATA FOR PATROL PLANNING AND DEPLOYMENT OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS UNITS, AND FURNISHES SUPPORT DATA FOR CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS. TO BE USEFUL, CRIME ANALYSIS MUST BE AN ESSENTIAL SUPPORT FUNCTION. CHARTS DESCRIBE TYPES OF CRIME DATA NEEDED FOR VARIOUS TACTICAL DECISIONS. VARIOUS WAYS IN WHICH THESE DECISIONS CAN AFFECT PATROL STRATEGIES ARE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL. USE OF SOLVABILITY FACTORS TO DEPLOY INVESTIGATION RESOURCES AND ANALYSIS OF CRIME DATA FOR CLUES TO FUTURE CRIMES ARE CONSIDERED. SAMPLES OF DAILY AND WEEKLY PATROL BULLETINS ARE INCLUDED. THE EXPANDED ROLE OF THE PATROL OFFICER IN CRIME PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION IS DISCUSSED AND SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR INCREASING OFFICER EFFECTIVENESS AT THE SCENE OF A CRIME. (FOR OTHER MANUALS IN THE SET, SEE NCJ-43900, 43902, 43903 AND 43937).

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

31. **D. W. STEPHANS. RACINE (WI)—POLICE DEPARTMENT—PATROL EMPHASIS PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS PLANNING—POLICE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT.** WESTINGHOUSE JUSTICE INSTITUTE. 9 p. 1976. **NCJ-32825**

MARCH 1976 REPORT ON A CONSULTANT'S EFFORT TO PROVIDE ORIENTATION TO DEPARTMENT MEMBERS ON THE PATROL EMPHASIS PROGRAM AND TO ASSIST POLICE DEPARTMENT PLANNERS IN STRUCTURING THE PROGRAM GRANT APPLICATION. ASSISTANCE WAS ALSO REQUESTED TO REVIEW THE LEAA PATROL EMPHASIS PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN REQUIREMENTS WITH DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL. THE RACINE POLICE DEPARTMENT, WITH A TOTAL POLICE STRENGTH OF 292 (211 SWORN), COVERS A POPULATION OF 97,000 AND A CITY AREA OF 31 SQUARE MILES. THE FOCUS OF THE PATROL EMPHASIS PROGRAM IS TO INCREASE THE POLICE AGENCY'S CAPACITY TO PLACE PATROL MANPOWER IN A MORE EFFECTIVE POSITION TO PREVENT CRIMINAL ATTACK AND/OR TO AFFECT APPREHENSION OF THE CRIMINAL THROUGH THE USE OF CRIME ANALYSIS AND PREVENTION TACTICS BY IMPROVING USAGE OF EXISTING RESOURCES. THE CONSULTANT CONCLUDED THAT ALTHOUGH POLICE DEPARTMENT PLANNERS GENERALLY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED TO DO UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PATROL EMPHASIS PROGRAM, A LOGICAL PLANNING APPROACH HAD NOT BEEN FOLLOWED AND THEIR GENERAL THOUGHTS HAD NOT BEEN TRANSLATED INTO SPECIFIC TASKS AND ACTIVITIES. AN OUTLINE FOR GRANT APPLICATION PREPARATION IS PRESENTED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

32. **UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LAWRENCE LIVERMORE LABORATORY, LIVERMORE CA 94550. RECOGNIZING THE PATTERN OF CRIME.** *ENERGY AND TECHNOLOGY REVIEW (NOVEMBER 1976).* P 5-10. **NCJ-45797**

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN AUTOMATED CRIME ANALYSIS CAPABILITY, WHICH WILL EVENTUALLY BE OPERATIONALIZED TO AID THE SAN DIEGO (CALIF.) POLICE DEPARTMENT IN THE EFFECTIVE DEPLOYMENT OF MANPOWER, IS DESCRIBED. THE FIRST PHASE OF THE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROJECT INVOLVED ASSESSING THE FEASIBILITY OF APPLYING COMPUTER PATTERN RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES TO ACTUAL CRIME STATISTICS WITH THE AIM OF PREDICTING THE LIKELIHOOD OF A CRIME BEING SOLVED BASED ON SUCH VARIABLES AS TYPE OF CRIME, LOCATION, AND TIME OF CRIME. A REVIEW OF 11,645 CASE RECORDS RESULTED IN A SUMMARY OF STATISTICALLY DIFFERENT CRIMES RANGING FROM PETTY THEFT TO HOMICIDE. IN INITIAL EXPERIMENTS, PATTER WAS USED TO EVALUATE THE EFFICIENCY OF VARIOUS TECHNIQUES IN PREDICTING THE SUSCEPTIBILITY TO SOLUTION OF NEWLY REPORTED CRIMES. PATTER IS A COMPUTER PROGRAM CODED IN FORTRAN IV WHICH IS SPECIFICALLY SUITED FOR MODELING ANALYTIC PROCESSES AND WHICH CAN BE USED IN AN INTERACTIVE MODE. FOR A GIVEN COLLECTION OF DATA, THE SYSTEM WILL TRY TO DETERMINE IF THE PREDICTION OF AN UNMEASURED PROPERTY OF THE DATA IS POSSIBLE BASED UPON THE INFORMATION AT HAND. EXPERIMENTS BASED ON FOUR BASIC VARIABLES PROVIDED INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION FOR ACCURATE PREDICTION. AN ANALYSIS OF 100 CRIME CASES USING 7 VARIABLES ACHIEVED A 15 PERCENT BETTER PREDICTIVE ACCURACY. BASED ON THESE RESULTS IT WAS DECIDED THAT PATTERN RECOGNITION WAS FEASIBLE FOR CRIME ANALYSIS. PHASE 2 INVOLVED SE-

LECTING AN OPERATIONALLY REASONABLE MODEL AND OPTIMIZING THE PATTERN RECOGNITION PERFORMANCE OF THE AVAILABLE VARIABLES WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE MODEL. FURTHER DATA ANALYSIS RESULTED IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF 10 VARIABLES: EAST/WEST COORDINATES, NORTH/SOUTH COORDINATES, THE CROSS PRODUCT OF BOTH SETS OF COORDINATES, HOUR OF CRIME OCCURRENCE, DAY OF WEEK OF OCCURRENCE, TIME OF CERTAINTY (I.E. DAYLIGHT, NIGHT), TYPE OF CRIME, CLOSURE RATE, OCCURRENCE RATE, AND THE PRODUCT OF CLOSURE AND OCCURRENCE RATES. BASED ON A TRAINING SET OF 500 CRIMES, CLASSIFICATION RULES WERE DEVELOPED. TO TEST THE ACCURACY OF THE PREDICTIVE RULES, A TEST DATA SET OF 200 CRIMES WAS PREPARED. TEST CASES WERE RANKED IN ORDER OF PROBABILITY OF SOLUTION. ACCORDING TO THE RECORDS, 34 OF THE 200 CASES HAD BEEN SOLVED. OF THESE SOLVED CASES, PATTER HAD LISTED 20 AMONG THE FIRST 76 OF THE LISTING. THE RELATIVE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF SOLVING 20 OUT OF 76 (26 PERCENT SUCCESS RATE) BY AUTOMATED CRIME ANALYSIS, AS COMPARED WITH THE 17 PERCENT ACTUAL SUCCESS RATE IS ENCOURAGING. AS PART OF PHASE 3, ADDITIONAL VARIABLES WILL BE INCLUDED FOR ANALYSIS IN THE PATTERN RECOGNITION PROCESS, AND IT WILL BE DECIDED WHETHER THESE ADDITIONAL VARIABLES SHOULD ALSO BE INCLUDED IN THE DATA FIELDS OF THE AUTOMATED REGIONAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM. FINALLY THE MORE EFFICIENT ALGORITHMS WILL BE SELECTED FOR INCORPORATION IN THE SAN DIEGO SYSTEM AND APPROPRIATE PATTERN RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES WILL BE IMPLEMENTED.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

STRATEGIC USE OF CRIME ANALYSIS

33. **ALBUQUERQUE METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL. ALBUQUERQUE/BERNALILLO COUNTY-CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTION PLAN-A REPORT TO THE COMMUNITY AND A PROGRAM/FUNDING PLAN FOR LEAA 'MINI-BLOCK'.** 149 p. 1977. **NCJ-43072**
A COMMUNITY CRIME ANALYSIS, A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS SUMMARY, A SPECIFIC CRIME PROBLEM STATEMENT AND ANALYSIS, AND 1978 'MINI-BLOCK' PROGRAM CATEGORIES ARE INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. POINTING OUT THAT DATA PRESENTED IN THE COMMUNITY CRIME ANALYSIS SECTION OF THE REPORT INDICATES A HIGH INVOLVEMENT OF JUVENILES AND YOUTH IN THE MAJORITY OF THE CRIME PROBLEMS, THE MCJCC HAS SELECTED THIS PROBLEM FOR FOCUS THIS YEAR. ANOTHER ELEMENT OF THIS REPORT IS AN OFFENDER SURVEY OF PERSONS PROCESSED THROUGH THE LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (ADULT AND JUVENILE). IT IS INTENDED THAT THIS SECTION WILL ENGENDER DISCUSSION OF EFFECTIVE PROCESSING PROCEDURES AND DISPOSITIONS. THE FINAL COMPONENT OF THE PLAN INCLUDES PROGRAM CATEGORIES DESCRIBING THE REQUIREMENTS OF PROJECTS TO BE RECEIVED AND REVIEWED BY THE MCJCC FOR AWARDING OF FEDERAL FUNDS.

34. **DENVER ANTI-CRIME COUNCIL. DENVER (CO)—CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN FOR CRIME REDUCTION 1977, V 2—'IMPLICATIONS FROM CRIME AND SYSTEM ANALYSIS—STRATEGIES FOR ACTION'.** 216 p. 1976. **NCJ-50891**
PROBLEM DATA DERIVED FROM ANALYSES OF DENVER (COLO.) CRIME STATISTICS FOR 1975-1976 ARE DOCUMENTED, AND IMPLICATIONS ARE DRAWN FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OBJECTIVES, PROGRAM AREAS, AND FISCAL NEEDS. THE CRIME ANALYSES DISCLOSE THAT BURGLARY, RAPE, ROBBERY, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, HOMICIDE, LARCENY AND AUTO THEFT, IN THIS ORDER OF SEVERITY, ARE DENVER'S GREATEST CRIME PROBLEMS. CAUSAL AND SYSTEM SPECIFIC PROBLEM ANALYSIS FOR EACH OF THESE CRIME TYPES IS PRESENTED AND ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO FACTORS SUCH AS FAILURE TO REPORT CRIME, PLEA BARGAINING AND POSTFILING NEGOTIATION, EVIDENCE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS, AND PERSONNEL RESOURCE ALLOCATION BY AGENCY. A SERIES OF SYSTEM OBJECTIVES WERE ADOPTED AND INTEGRATED WITH SPECIFIC PROGRAM AREAS WHERE IT WAS DETERMINED THAT DIRECTED ACTIVITY WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO OBJECTIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES THAT WERE DESIGNED TO FACILITATE PROGRAM AREAS AND PROBLEM RESOLUTION PROJECTS ARE CRIME PREVENTION (COMMUNITY), LAW ENFORCEMENT (DETECTION AND APPREHENSION), PRETRIAL PROCESS, TRIAL PROCESS, CORRECTIONAL PROCESS (ADULT), VICTIM-WITNESS SUPPORT, CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE. THE PROGRAM-AREA DESCRIPTIONS, OBJECTIVES, IMPLEMENTATION PLANS, TABLES, AND GRANT DATA ARE PROVIDED. INFORMATION IS ALSO PRESENTED ON FUNDING REQUESTS AND PROGRAM PRIORITIES. SEE NCJ-50890 FOR VOLUME 1.
Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION; COLORADO DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1313 SHERMAN STREET, ROOM 419, DENVER CO 80203.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

35. **R. M. GUTEKUNST. CRIME SPECIFIC PLANNING AS THE FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATION OF COMPUTER SYSTEMS (FROM PROJECT SEARCH, 1972, BY GARY COOPER—SEE NCJ-09380).** 3 p. 1972. **NCJ-48323**
A CRIME-SPECIFIC APPROACH TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING IS OUTLINED, AND CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AN INFORMATION SYSTEM WITHIN A CRIME-SPECIFIC PLANNING FRAMEWORK ARE EXAMINED. A CRIME-SPECIFIC APPROACH INVOLVES A CONSIDERATION OF THE CRIME, THE OFFENDER, THE VICTIM, AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES WITH A VIEW TOWARD DETERMINING CHANGES IN THE OFFENDER, THE LAW, THE COMMUNITY, OR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WHICH WILL REDUCE THE PROBABILITY OF REOCCURRENCE OF ADDITIONAL SIMILAR OFFENSES. GIVEN THE GOAL OF CRIME REDUCTION, ANY NUMBER OF STRATEGIES TOWARD THIS END CAN BE UNDERTAKEN THROUGHOUT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. EXAMPLES OF SUCH STRATEGIES ARE LISTED FOR POLICE, PROSECUTOR, COURTS, AND REHABILITATION AGENCIES. WITH AN ULTIMATE GOAL OF CRIME REDUCTION, THE INFORMATION DELIVERY SYSTEM CAN THEN BE EVALUATED IN TERMS OF THE ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION, ITS TIMELINESS, ITS DEGREE OF PRIVACY AND SECURITY, AND THE ECONOMY OF THE SYSTEM. THE CRITERION OF ECONOMY INVOLVES SUCH CONSIDERATIONS AS THE POTENTIAL FOR ROUTINIZATION OF DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING, THE MANNER IN WHICH INFORMATION IS DELIVERED, AND THE CAPABILITY FOR IDENTIFYING INFORMATIONAL PARAMETERS NECESSARY TO THE

REDUCTION OF THE RISK POTENTIAL IN MANAGERIAL DECISIONMAKING. ALTHOUGH STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR COMPUTER SYSTEMS EXIST, THE EVALUATION PROCESS FOR STATEWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS IS STILL BEING DEFINED AND REFINED. VICTIMIZATION STUDIES CAN PROVIDE INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING DATA ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS, BUT THE REMAINING CRITERIA WILL REQUIRE MORE SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION. THE IMPORTANCE OF EVALUATING CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGAINST THEIR USEFULNESS AND PRODUCTIVITY IN CRIME REDUCTION IS EMPHASIZED.

Sponsoring Agencies: SEARCH GROUP INC, 1620-35TH AVENUE, SACRAMENTO CA 95822; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

36. **INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG MD 20760. GEOGRAPHIC BASE FILES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT—DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.** 139 p. 1976. **NCJ-35044**

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE USES THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES HAVE MADE OR PLAN TO MAKE OF AUTOMATED GEOPROCESSING SYSTEMS AND GEOCODED DATA. DURING RECENT YEARS, COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY HAS MADE POSSIBLE THE RAPID AND ACCURATE COLLECTION, STORAGE, RETRIEVAL, AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION GATHERED AND USED BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THIS TECHNOLOGY HAS ALSO BEEN APPLIED TO THE FIELD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. INFORMATION SYSTEMS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED ON LOCAL, REGIONAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL LEVELS; MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS HAVE BEEN AUTOMATED; AND OPERATIONAL APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED. SUCH APPLICATIONS AS COMPUTER ASSISTANCE DISPATCHING, CRIME ANALYSIS, AND MANPOWER ALLOCATION REQUIRE THE PROCESSING OF GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION TO IDENTIFY LOCATIONS OF CRIME INCIDENTS AND DEVELOPING PATTERNS. TO SUPPORT THESE APPLICATIONS, GEOGRAPHIC BASE FILE SYSTEMS WERE DEVELOPED OR MODIFIED FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES. THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE USES THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES HAVE MADE OR PLAN TO MAKE OF AUTOMATED GEOPROCESSING SYSTEMS AND GEOCODED DATA. IT IS DESIGNED TO SERVE AS A REFERENCE DOCUMENT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT, GEOGRAPHIC BASE FILE SYSTEMS, AND HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE CONSIDERATIONS FOR THOSE DEPARTMENTS PLANNING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT, MODIFICATION, OR EXPANSION. EACH OF THESE ASPECTS IS DESCRIBED PRIMARILY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EIGHT SYSTEMS EXAMINED TO PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK FOR COMPARING THE ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO OVERALL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT TAKEN BY THE INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES. DATA FOR MOST OF THE REPORT WAS GATHERED DURING SITE VISITS TO POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN DALLAS, ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, AND THE CALIFORNIA CITIES OF LONG BEACH, SAN JOSE, HUNTINGTON BEACH, AND SAN FRANCISCO. A TWO-PAGE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

37. **I. R. KOHN, R. M. LOCASSO, and A. DUBNIKOV. CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN—CPTED PROGRAM MANUAL, V 3—ANALYTIC METHODS HANDBOOK.** WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION. 224 p. 1978. **NCJ-52422**

THE PURPOSE OF THE ANALYTIC METHODS HANDBOOK (AMH) IS TO ASSIST CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND URBAN PLANNERS AND ANALYSTS IN FINDING AND GENERATING DATA FOR DEVELOPING A CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED) PROJECT. USING A NONMATHEMATICAL APPROACH, THE AMH DESCRIBES ANALYTICAL METHODS THAT CAN BE USED TO ACCOMPLISH THE NECESSARY INFORMATION-GATHERING STEPS FOR DIAGNOSING CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME PROBLEMS, AND FOR EVALUATING STRATEGIES DESIGNED TO DEAL WITH THESE PROBLEMS. THE AMH IS INTENDED TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE TWO OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE CPTED PROGRAM MANUAL: THE CPTED PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION MANUAL (SEE NCJ-52420) AND THE CPTED STRATEGIES AND DIRECTIVES MANUAL (SEE NCJ-52421). BECAUSE THE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION VOLUME PROVIDES A BASIC AND COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR ORGANIZING THE VARIOUS STAGES AND ACTIVITIES INVOLVED IN A CPTED PROJECT, IT SHOULD BE STUDIED BEFORE WORKING WITH THE AMH. THE AMH ITSELF HAS THREE INTRODUCTORY CHAPTERS AND FOUR APPENDIXES. THE THREE CHAPTERS PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF THE CRIME/ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS PROCESS, A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE, AND THE BASICS OF DATA COLLECTION METHODS WITH GUIDELINES COVERING THE COORDINATION OF ANALYTIC OBJECTIVES AND RESOURCES. EACH APPENDIX TREATS AN ASPECT OF CRIME/ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS INDEPTH. THE FIRST TWO EXPAND ON THE THEORETICAL DISCUSSION UNDERTAKEN IN THE SECOND CHAPTER, WHILE THE REMAINING TWO COVER THE USE OF POLICE RECORDS AND CPTED EVALUATION DESIGN AND PROCEDURES. SKETCHES, GRAPHS, AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. SEE ALSO NCJ 45748-45751.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

38. **C. W. MARSHALL. APPLICATION OF TIME SERIES METHODOLOGY TO CRIME ANALYSIS.** POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE OF BROOKLYN, 333 JAY STREET, BROOKLYN NY 11201. 150 p. 1977. **NCJ-43115**

MATHEMATICAL THEORY BEHIND STOCHASTIC MODELS, WHICH IMPROVE FORECASTING FROM TIME-SERIES DATA, IS GIVEN. STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF MAJOR COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR STOCHASTIC ANALYSIS OF CRIME DATA ARE DISCUSSED. THE TIME-VARYING NATURE OF CRIME DATA IS OFTEN OVERLOOKED RESULTING IN MISLEADING OBSERVATIONS AND FORECASTS. REPORTS AND OTHER PRIMARY SOURCES ARE GIVEN. THE LIMITATIONS OF FOUR LEVELS OF ANALYSIS ARE DETAILED: ELEMENTARY STATISTICAL METHODS, PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS, DETAILED ANALYSIS, AND STOCHASTIC MODEL ANALYSIS. OF THESE, ONLY THE STOCHASTIC MODEL HAS GOOD PREDICTIVE CAPABILITY, ALTHOUGH THIS CAPABILITY IS LIMITED BY THE TYPE OF DATA HANDLED. ONE OF THE MOST RELIABLE, ALBEIT ONE OF THE MOST COMPLEX, APPROACHES TO DATA IS THE AUTOREGRESSIVE INTEGRATED MOVING AVERAGE (ARIMA) METHOD. MATHEMATICAL TECHNIQUES USE TO BUILD THIS MODEL ARE ILLUSTRATED. VARIOUS ARIMA SOFTWARE PROGRAMS AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITIES AND COMMERCIAL SOURCES ARE DESCRIBED WITH STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES DISCUSSED. ARIMA PROGRAMS HAVE HIGH PREDICTIVE RELIABILITY FOR ENGINEERING DATA. THEIR USE FOR CRIME STATISTICS IS MORE LIMITED BECAUSE OF THE RANDOM NATURE OF MANY CRIMES; HOWEVER, THEY PROVIDE GOOD ANALYSIS OF TRENDS. AN ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM WHICH DEALS WITH CYCLIC TRENDS IS THE CENSUS BUREAU X-11, WHICH IS ALSO DESCRIBED. PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN FOR ITS USE. TABLES ILLUSTRATE VARIOUS STATISTICAL MANIPULATIONS POSSIBLE WITH BOTH METHODS, PREPARATION OF DATA FOR ARIMA ENTRY, ANALYSIS OF OUTPUT, AND SAMPLE MODELS GENERATED FROM BOTH ACTUAL AND SIMULATED DATA. APPENDIXES GIVE A SUMMARY OF ARIMA SOFTWARE NEEDS,

SAMPLE PROGRAM STEPS, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

39. **K. R. MARTENSEN. CRIME ANALYSIS—A WAY TO TURN DATA INTO INFORMATION (FROM PROJECT SEARCH—INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CRIM JUST INFO AND STAT SYSTEMS, 2D—PROCEEDINGS, APRIL 30 MAY 2, 1974, BY E CRESSWELL—SEE NCJ-25660).** SEARCH GROUP INC, 1620-35TH AVENUE, SACRAMENTO CA 95822. 16 p. 1974. **NCJ-25711**

THIS PAPER DISCUSSES THE WAYS THAT DATA THAT ARE ALREADY BEING MAINTAINED BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS CAN BE USED TO ANALYZE CRIME PATTERNS. THE BASIC ELEMENTS OF CRIME ANALYSIS ARE PRESENTED, INCLUDING THE NEED FOR AN INTERNAL CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT. GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS, CRIME TREND AND PROJECTION ANALYSIS, THRESHOLD ANALYSIS, PROPERTY LOSS ANALYSIS AND MODUS OPERANDI COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ARE ALL EXPLAINED AS FUNCTIONS OF THE CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT. DISSEMINATION AND UTILIZATION TECHNIQUES OF CRIME ANALYSIS INFORMATION, THE CRIME ANALYSIS DATA BASE, DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES AND BUILT-IN EVALUATIVE COMPONENTS OF THE CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT PROJECT ARE DESCRIBED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

40. **MARYLAND NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION, 6600 KENILWORTH DRIVE, RIVERDALE MD 20840. PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY (MD)—CRIME ANALYSIS 1975.** 236 p. 1975. **NCJ-56999**

THE PURPOSE OF THE 1974 CRIME ANALYSIS IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD., IS TO PROVIDE POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER RELATED AGENCIES WITH AN INFORMATION BASE FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND DECISIONMAKING. THE MAJOR FOCUS OF THE REPORT IS ON SERIOUS OR INDEX CRIMES, INCLUDING MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER, FORCIBLE RAPE, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, ROBBERY, BURGLARY, LARCENY, AND AUTOMOBILE THEFT. CRIME DATA FOR THESE OFFENSES ARE ANALYZED USING THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION'S UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM. IN 1974, IT WAS DETERMINED THAT AN OFFENSE OCCURRED EVERY 8 MINUTES WITH A TOTAL OF 37,449 SERIOUS AND 27,282 NONSERIOUS CRIMES REPORTED IN THE COUNTY. VANDALISM, DISORDERLY CONDUCT, OFFENSES TO THE FAMILY, AND SIMPLE ASSAULT COMPRISED 75 PERCENT OF THE NONSERIOUS CRIME TOTAL. NINE OUT OF EVERY TEN SERIOUS CRIMES WERE PROPERTY OFFENSES. MALES REPRESENTED THREE OUT OF EVERY FOUR SERIOUS CRIME DEFENDANTS, AND BLACKS CONSTITUTED 58 PERCENT OF ALL SERIOUS CRIME DEFENDANTS. OVER 45 PERCENT OF THE DEFENDANTS WERE BETWEEN 15 AND 19 YEARS OF AGE. PEOPLE BETWEEN 18 AND 25 YEARS OF AGE WERE MOST VICTIMIZED BY SERIOUS OFFENSES. THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATROLMEN AVAILABLE PER WATCH WAS 120, AND THE RATIO OF POLICE PER 1,000 POPULATION WAS 1.36. BASED ON A STANDARD OF 2 POLICE PER 1,000 POPULATION, THE COUNTY SHOULD MAINTAIN A POLICE FORCE OF APPROXIMATELY 1,420 MEN, WHICH WOULD MEAN AN ADDITIONAL 455 POLICE OFFICERS. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERN UNIFORM CRIME REPORT ISSUANCE, MANPOWER ALLOCATION, SPECIAL OPERATIONS FOR HIGH CRIME AREAS, MONTHLY AND/OR WEEKLY MONITORING OF SELECTED OFFENSE TYPES, INFORMATION PROCESSING, PHYSICAL CRIME PREVENTION MEASURES, JUVENILE CRIME, POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS, AND PLANNING AND COLLABORATION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE. DEMOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COUNTY AND THE STRUCTURE OF POLICE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS ARE DESCRIBED. A GLOSSARY AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION IN APPENDIXES ARE INCLUDED, ALONG WITH SUPPORTING TABLES AND FIGURES.

41. **C. E. POPE. CRIME-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS—THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BURGLARY INCIDENTS.** CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER, 1 ALTON ROAD, ALBANY NY 12203. 48 p. 1977. **NCJ-42093**

IN THIS REPORT, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BURGLARY INCIDENTS THAT OCCURRED IN SIX SEPARATE POLICE JURISDICTIONS OVER A ONE-YEAR PERIOD ARE EXAMINED. DATA FOR THIS STUDY WERE DERIVED FROM A CRIME-SPECIFIC BURGLARY PROGRAM SPONSORED BY THE CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND OBTAINED FROM THE CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS. DURING THIS PERIOD, DATA WERE COMPILED ON 8,137 BURGLARY OFFENSES AND INCLUDED SUCH INFORMATION AS TYPE OF STRUCTURE BURGLARIZED, TIME OF DAY, DAY OF WEEK, AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL LOSS, AND SIMILAR FACTORS. IN THIS FIRST OF THREE REPORTS, ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO RECURRENT PATTERNS FOUND AMONG INCIDENT CHARACTERISTICS. MAJOR FINDINGS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: BURGLARY LOSSES WERE GENERALLY OF MODERATE VALUE AND INCLUDED GOODS EASILY CONVERTED INTO CASH; MOST BURGLARIES INVOLVED SOME DEGREE OF FORCIBLE ENTRY, WHICH WAS MORE LIKELY TO OCCUR IN NONRESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES; AND RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES WERE MOST LIKELY TO OCCUR DURING THE WEEK AND DURING THE DAY, WHILE NONRESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES WERE MOST LIKELY TO OCCUR ON WEEKENDS AND AT NIGHT. DETERRENT FEATURES SUCH AS ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING OR SECURITY INSPECTIONS WERE NOT FOUND TO BE RELATED TO THE PROBABILITY OF A BURGLARY BEING CLEARED OR TO WHETHER A BURGLARY WAS COMPLETED OR ONLY ATTEMPTED. WHEN STUDY FINDINGS WERE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF OTHER BURGLARY STUDIES, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BURGLARY INCIDENTS WERE FOUND TO BE SIMILAR REGARDLESS OF GEOGRAPHIC AREAS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Supplemental Notes: ANALYTIC REPORT 10.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00582-9; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

42. **E. P. SCHWARTZ, Ed. NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON METHODS, PROCEDURES AND TECHNIQUES FOR CRIME ANALYSIS, PREVENTION AND PLANNING—ST LOUIS, MISSOURI, OCTOBER 10-12, 1974—PROCEEDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.** UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, ST LOUIS, 8001 NATURAL BRIDGE ROAD, ST LOUIS MO 63121. 82 p. 1974. **NCJ-18810**

A SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS PRODUCED AS A RESULT OF THIS NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM DESIGNED TO IDENTIFY AREAS OF NEED FOR MAKING POLICE REPORTS AND DATA ANALYSIS SYSTEMS MORE EFFECTIVE PLANNING TOOLS. SEVENTY-ONE REPRESENTATIVES FROM POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND PLANNING AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION GATHERED TOGETHER SETTING AS THEIR OBJECTIVES THE FOLLOWING: 1) CRITIQUE OF THE PRESENT UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM, 2) DESIGN OF AN INFORMATION SYSTEM, 3) DEVELOPMENT OF NEW MODELS, AND 4) STANDARDIZATION. AMONG THE DISCUSSION AREAS OF THE SYMPOSIUM ARE THE PRESENT UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM; THE REQUIREMENTS OF AN INFORMATION SYSTEM WHICH SUPPORTS POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND PLANNING AGENCIES IN THEIR ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS ON MANPOWER AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION, CRIME PREVENTION, AND CRIME CONTROL; AND DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MODEL OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS WHICH EXTEND THE DATA BASE TO INCLUDE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND TARGET-VICTIM SOCIAL FACTORS. WORKSHOP REPORTS AND A LIST OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS ARE ALSO INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

CRIME ANALYSIS FOR LONG-RANGE PLANNING

43. **J. CULLOTON. AUTOMATION AND BURGLARY—AN EXPE..IMENTAL DESIGN FOR THE FEASIBILITY OF AUTOMATED CRIME ANALYSIS OF THE INCIDENTS OF BURGI.ARY REPORTED IN CHICAGO.** 34 p. **NCJ-18464**
THE DESIGN AND USE OF A FULLY AUTOMATED, COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM FOR IDENTIFYING CRIME PATTERNS OR TRENDS IS PROPOSED TO REPLACE THE CITY'S MANUAL MODUS OPERANDI FILE SYSTEM. THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS A CRIME ANALYSIS SYSTEM WHICH WOULD COMPUTERIZE TEN MAJOR CLASSIFICATIONS AND UP TO 100 SUB-CLASSIFICATIONS OF BURGLARY PATTERN CHARACTERISTICS. THE MAJOR CLASSIFICATIONS OUTLINED INCLUDE BEAT OCCURRENCE, DAY OF WEEK, TIME, TYPE OF PREMISES, POINT OF ENTRY, AND EVIDENTIARY MATTER AVAILABLE. THE SYSTEM'S POTENTIAL AS A POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM FOR INCREASING PUBLIC AWARENESS OF BURGLARY SUSCEPTIBILITY AND VULNERABILITY IS ALSO DISCUSSED. THE AUTHOR CONTENDS THAT SINCE CRIME ANALYSIS WOULD IDENTIFY CRIME TRENDS AND PATTERNS AND PREDICTIVELY PROJECT POTENTIAL CRIME TARGETS, THIS INFORMATION COULD BE PASSED ON TO THE COMMUNITY IN THE FORM OF POLICE ADVICE AND WARNINGS AS TO AREA AND/OR INDIVIDUAL VULNERABILITY TO CRIME AND RECOMMENDED CRIME PREVENTION MEASURES. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC SUSCEPTIBILITY, AWARENESS OF CRIME, AND CRIME RATES (IN RELATION TO BURGLARY) IS ALSO EXPLORED. THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS THAT THE DEGREE OF PUBLIC SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CRIME VARIES WITH ITS INCIDENCE OF AWARENESS. HE, THEREFORE, CONCLUDES THAT CHICAGO'S HIGH BURGLARY RATE (40 PER CENT OF THE SERIOUS CRIME INDEX) IS DUE TO A LOW DEGREE OF PUBLIC AWARENESS. AN EXPERIMENT, INVOLVING THREE OF THE CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT'S SIX BURGLARY UNITS, IS PROPOSED TO TEST THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A FULLY AUTOMATED CRIME ANALYSIS SYSTEM IN LOWERING THE BURGLARY RATE. EXPANSION OF THE SYSTEM TO INCLUDE OTHER CRIMES, SUCH AS AUTO THEFT, ROBBERY, AND RAPE, IS ALSO SUGGESTED.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

44. **H. GOLDSTEIN. POLICING—A IMPROVING PROBLEM-ORIENTED APPROACH.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK NJ 07601. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY,* V 25, N 2 (APRIL 1979), P 236-258.
NCJ-56240
A SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF THE 'MEANS OVER ENDS' SYNDROME IN POLICING IS PROVIDED, WITH AN EXPLORATION OF WAYS TO FOCUS GREATER ATTENTION ON THE EFFECT THAT POLICE EFFORTS HAVE ON PROBLEMS WITHIN THEIR PURVIEW. THE POLICE HAVE BEEN PARTICULARY SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE 'MEANS OVER ENDS' SYNDROME--THEY PLACE MORE EMPHASIS IN THEIR IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS ON ORGANIZATION AND OPERATING METHODS THAN ON THE SUBSTANTIVE OUTCOME OF THEIR WORK. THIS CONDITION HAS BEEN FED BY THE PROFESSIONAL MOVEMENT WITHIN THE POLICE FIELD, WITH ITS CONCENTRATION ON THE STAFFING, MANAGEMENT, AND ORGANIZATION OF POLICE AGENCIES. HOWEVER, THE WIDELY HELD ASSUMPTION THAT IMPROVEMENTS IN INTERNAL MANAGEMENT OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS WILL ENABLE THE POLICE TO DEAL MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH THE PROBLEMS THEY MUST HANDLE IS COMING MORE AND MORE UNDER FIRE. FURTHERMORE, IF THE POLICE ARE TO REALIZE A GREATER RETURN ON THE INVESTMENT MADE IN IMPROVING OPERATIONS--AN OVERRIDING CONCERN GIVEN THE RISE OF TAX CUT PROPOSITIONS AND INCREASED CONSUMER AWARENESS--THEY MUST CONCERN THEMSELVES MORE DIRECTLY WITH THE END PRODUCT OF THEIR EFFORTS. MEETING THIS DEMAND REQUIRES THAT POLICE DEVELOP A MORE SYSTEMATIC PROCESS FOR EXAMINING AND ADDRESSING THE PROBLEMS THAT THE PUBLIC EXPECTS THEM TO HANDLE. IT REQUIRES IDENTIFYING THESE PROBLEMS MORE PRECISELY, RESEARCHING EACH PROBLEM, DOCUMENTING THE NATURE OF THE EXISTING POLICE RESPONSE, ASSESSING ITS ADEQUACY, ENGAGING A BROAD EXPLORATION OF ALTERNATIVES, WEIGHING THE MERITS OF THESE ALTERNATIVES, AND CHOOSING AMONG THEM. SUCH ALTERNATIVES MAY INVOLVE PHYSICAL AND TECHNICAL CHANGES, CHANGES IN THE PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES, CONVEYING RELIABLE INFORMATION, DEVELOPING NEW POLICE SKILLS, ESTABLISHING NEW LINES OF AUTHORITY, DEVELOPING COMMUNITY RESOURCES, USE OF ZONING, OR INCREASED REGULATION AND USE OF CITY ORDINANCES. ALTHOUGH IMPROVEMENTS IN STAFFING, ORGANIZATION, AND MANAGEMENT REMAIN IMPORTANT, THEY SHOULD BE ACHIEVED WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF MORE

DIRECT CONCERN WITH THE OUTCOME OF POLICING. REFERENCES ARE FOOTNOTED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)
Supplemental Notes: PRICE QUOTED IS FOR SINGLE ISSUE.
Availability: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK NJ 07601; UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106.

45. **E. T. JONES. CRIME CHANGE PATTERNS IN AMERICAN CITIES.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD NY 10523. *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE*, V 4, N 4 (WINTER 1976), P 333-340. **NCJ-41447**

THIS ARTICLE IS A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF THE CHANGES IN CRIME RATES BETWEEN THE LATE 1950'S AND 1970 IN THE 155 LARGEST U.S. CITIES. THE ANALYSIS FOUND THAT: 1)THERE IS VIRTUALLY NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FOUR MAJOR CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS ALTHOUGH THERE IS A STRONG MUTUAL ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE FOUR MAJOR CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY; 2) CHANGES IN RACIAL COMPOSITION ACCOUNT FOR MORE VARIATION IN CHANGES IN CRIME THAN DO CHANGES IN INCOME, THEREBY SUGGESTING THE NEED FOR MORE DETAILED STUDIES OF THE NONECONOMIC WAYS IN WHICH A CITY'S RACIAL COMPOSITION AFFECTS CRIME INCIDENCE; AND 3) THERE IS A MODEST RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF MALE YOUTH AND CHANGES IN CERTAIN TYPES OF CRIME. SINCE THESE FINDINGS ARE BASED ON HIGHLY AGGREGATED DATA WITH BOTH KNOWN AND UNKNOWN MEASUREMENT ERRORS, THE AUTHOR CAUTIONS THAT THEY MUST BE TREATED AS SUCH. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

46. **NATIONAL OFFENDER SERVICES COORDINATION PROGRAM AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1800 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. ARLINGTON COUNTY (VA)—HIGH INCIDENCE TARGET PROJECT FINAL EVALUATION REPORT, MAY 20, 1975.** 53 p. 1975. **NCJ-43539**

AN EVALUATION OF THE ARLINGTON COUNTY HIGH INCIDENCE TARGET (HIT) PROJECT, DIRECTED AT ACHIEVING A REDUCTION IN A TARGET CRIME IN A SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHICAL TARGET AREA OVER A SPECIFIED PERIOD OF TIME, IS PRESENTED. THE ARLINGTON COUNTY HIT PROJECT, PART OF A STATEWIDE EFFORT, DEVELOPED A PROGRAM TO ADDRESS BURGLARY ON A COUNTYWIDE BASIS, BUT THE PROGRAM WAS MODIFIED ON DECEMBER 5, 1974 TO A ROBBERY PROGRAM. THIS REPORT FOCUSES ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ROBBERY TASK FORCE (RTF) WHICH BEGAN OPERATIONS ON DECEMBER 9, 1974. THE PROJECT UTILIZES CRIME-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION TECHNIQUES IN ITS EFFORT TO REDUCE CRIME. THIS EVALUATION INCLUDES 3 FULL MONTHS (JANUARY-MARCH 1975) OF OPERATIONAL DATA FROM THE RTF. THE REPORT DESCRIBES THE ARLINGTON COUNTY HIT PROJECT, PRESENTS THE EVALUATION OF THE RTF, THE PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM, AND PLANNING AND SUPPORT. THE EVALUATION METHODOLOGY IS ALSO DESCRIBED. IN GENERAL, THE ROBBERY PROGRAM WAS CONSIDERED A 'QUALIFIED SUCCESS' BASED UPON THE LIMITED PERIOD OF TIME IT HAD BEEN OPERATIONAL. THE REPORT RECOMMENDS ITS CONTINUATION. THE STATED OBJECTIVE OF REDUCING THE NUMBER OF ROBBERIES IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1975 TO THE LEVEL OF THE 5-YEAR AVERAGE FOR THE YEARS 1969-73, I.E., 189 ROBBERIES PER YEAR, WAS NOT EXPECTED TO BE ACHIEVED AT THE TIME OF THE EVALUATION. ROBBERY WAS UP 55 PERCENT WHEN COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OF THE SAME 3 MONTHS IN THE 5-YEAR BASE PERIOD. BASED ON A COMPARISON WITH THE LEVEL OF ROBBERY IN THE NONTARGET AREA, THE RTF ACHIEVED A SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE ROBBERY RATE. THE NUMBER OF ROBBERIES IN THE TARGET AREA WAS CONSTANT WHEN COMPARED TO 1974, WHILE ROBBERY IN THE NONTARGET AREA INCREASED BY 89 PERCENT OVER 1974. THE REPORT INFERS THAT SOME CRIME DISPLACEMENT OCCURRED WITHIN THE COUNTY DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1975. RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE THE OPERATIONS OF THE RTF INVOLVE THE FOLLOWING: A PLAN FOR THE INTEGRATION OF THE RTF TECHNIQUES INTO THE DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS, ANALYZING DISPOSITIONS, DISCONTINUING HIT FUNDING FOR DATA PROCESSING, ESTABLISHING ACCESS TO AN INFORMANT'S FUND FOR THE RTF, EXPANDING THE FORMAL TRAINING PROGRAM AND THE EXCHANGES WITH OTHER SIMILAR POLICE PROGRAMS, AND PERFORMING ADDITIONAL ROBBERY SPECIFIC ANALYSIS. MONTHLY DATA SUMMARIES ARE APPENDED, AND SUPPORTING STATISTICS ARE PRESENTED IN GRAPHIC AND TABULAR FORM.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

47. **NATIONAL OFFENDER SERVICES COORDINATION PROGRAM AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1800 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. HENRICO COUNTY (VA)—HIGH INCIDENCE TARGET PROJECT FINAL EVALUATION REPORT, MARCH 19, 1975.** 95 p. 1975. **NCJ-43538**

AN EVALUATION OF THE HENRICO CO. HIGH INCIDENCE TARGET (HIT) PROJECT, WHICH CONCENTRATES LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCES, SHOWING A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN SPECIFIC TARGET CRIMES OVER A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME, IS PRESENTED. THIS EVALUATION ASSESSES THE PROJECT'S FIRST 7 MONTHS OF OPERATION. THE HENRICO COUNTY PROJECT IS PART OF THE OVERALL HIT PROGRAM DEVELOPED BY THE VIRGINIA DIVISION OF JUSTICE AND CRIME PREVENTION. THIS STATEWIDE PROGRAM WAS DESIGNED AND IMPLEMENTED IN TWO PHASES. THE HENRICO COUNTY PROJECT IS PART OF HIT PHASE II, WHICH WAS DEVELOPED FOR THOSE VIRGINIA CITIES AND COUNTIES WITH POPULATIONS OF 50,000 TO 200,000, AS OPPOSED TO HIT PHASE I, WHICH WAS DEVELOPED FOR THE THREE MOST POPULOUS METROPOLITAN LOCATIONS IN THE COMMONWEALTH. THE REPORT DESCRIBES THE HENRICO COUNTY HIT PROJECT, THE METHODOLOGY USED TO EVALUATE THE PROJECT, AND PRESENTS EVALUATION FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING TACTICAL ELEMENTS/PROJECT EQUIPMENT, PUBLIC INFORMATION ELEMENTS, AND PLANNING AND SUPPORT ELEMENTS. ALSO INCLUDED ARE SURVEY RESULTS OF SPECIAL ACTION FORCE PERSONNEL. THE PROJECT WAS TERMED A 'QUALIFIED SUCCESS' AND ITS CONTINUATION RECOMMENDED AFTER CERTAIN PROJECT MODIFICATIONS. THE TWO MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF STABILIZING COMMERCIAL ROBBERY WITHIN HENRICO COUNTY IN A 1-YEAR PERIOD AND REDUCING THE NUMBER OF NONRESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES WITHIN HENRICO COUNTY BY 10 PERCENT IN 1 YEAR WERE NOT EXPECTED TO BE ACHIEVED AT THE TIME OF THE EVALUATION; THE PROJECT WAS THUS UNSUCCESSFUL IN TERMS OF THE ORIGINALLY STATED OBJECTIVES. HOWEVER, IN COMPARISON TO THE REMAINDER OF THE COUNTY, THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL ACTION FORCE WERE SUCCESSFUL IN REDUCING THE RATE OF INCREASE OF TARGET OFFENSES IN THE DESIGNATED AREAS. IT IS NOTED THAT CRIME DISPLACEMENT DID NOT APPEAR TO BE A FACTOR RELATED TO THE HENRICO HIT II PROJECT. SIX MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE HENRICO HIT II PROJECT ARE PRESENTED. THEY INVOLVE GATHERING AND UTILIZING INTELLIGENCE DATA, EXPANDING GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE OF OPERATIONS, ACQUIRING ADDITIONAL GROUND AND AIR PERSONNEL, EXPANDING AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS AND PLACING THEIR DIRECTION UNDER UNIFORMED PATROL, MODIFYING ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE OPERATIONS, AND PROVIDING ADDITIONAL TRAINING TO SPECIAL ACTION FORCE PERSONNEL. THE HIT PROGRAM SPECIAL POLICE UNIT QUESTIONNAIRE IS APPENDED. SUPPORTING STATISTICS ARE PRESENTED IN TABULAR AND GRAPHIC FORM.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

48. **NATIONAL OFFENDER SERVICES COORDINATION PROGRAM AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1800 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. ROANOKE (VA)—HIGH INCIDENCE TARGET PROJECT—FINAL EVALUATION REPORT, MARCH 21, 1975.** 87 p. 1975. **NCJ-43540**

AN EVALUATION OF THE ROANOKE HIGH INCIDENCE TARGET (HIT) PROJECT, WHICH CONCENTRATES LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCES TO BRING ABOUT A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN SPECIFIC TARGET CRIMES OVER A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME, IS PRESENTED. THIS EVALUATION ASSESSES THE PROJECT'S FIRST 8 MONTHS OF OPERATION. THE PROGRAM WAS IMPLEMENTED IN TWO PHASES. HIT PHASE I WAS DEVELOPED FOR THE THREE MOST POPULOUS METROPOLITAN LOCATIONS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, WHILE HIT PHASE II, WHICH INCLUDES THE ROANOKE PROJECT, WAS DEVELOPED FOR THOSE VIRGINIA CITIES AND COUNTIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 200,000. THE REPORT INCLUDES A DESCRIPTION OF THE ROANOKE HIT PROJECT, PRESENTS THE METHODOLOGY USED TO EVALUATE THE PROJECT, AND THE EVALUATION FINDING AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING TACTICAL ELEMENTS/PROJECT EQUIPMENT, PUBLIC INFORMATION ELEMENTS, AND PLANNING AND SUPPORT ELEMENTS. ALSO INCLUDED ARE SURVEY RESULTS OF HIT PROJECT PERSONNEL. THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THE HIT PROJECT WAS TO REDUCE THE OVERALL INCIDENCE OF BURGLARIES DURING A GIVEN YEAR BY 15 PERCENT OVER THE PRECEDING 12-MONTH PERIOD. BASED ON STATISTICS FOR THE FIRST 8 MONTHS OF OPERATION, THE PROJECT HAD NOT BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN TERMS OF ITS ORIGINALLY STATED OBJECTIVE: COMMERCIAL BURGLARY HAD INCREASED 42.6 PERCENT, RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY HAD INCREASED 65.6 PERCENT, AND TOTAL BURGLARY HAD INCREASED 54.3 PERCENT. AMONG THE POSITIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE HIT SQUAD OPERATIONS WERE: 218 ARRESTS, THE CLEARANCE OF 46 PERCENT OF BURGLARY CASES, THE INCREASE OF THE OVERALL BURGLARY CLEARANCE RATE FROM 11.9 PERCENT TO 14.3 PERCENT, AND A COMPREHENSIVE PUBLIC EDUCATION CAMPAIGN THAT EXPOSED A LARGE NUMBER OF CITY AND COUNTY RESIDENTS TO VARIOUS METHODS OF COMBATTING RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BURGLARY. NEVERTHELESS, THE ROANOKE HIT PROJECT WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL IN REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF BURGLARY. RECOMMENDATIONS CENTERING ON REFINING EXISTING PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND EXPANDING THE SCOPE AND RESOURCES OF THE PROJECT TO ENCOMPASS MAJOR LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNCTIONS IN THE AREAS OF BURGLARY PREVENTION, INTELLIGENCE, DETECTION AND APPREHENSION, AND INVESTIGATION ARE DISCUSSED. IN ADDITION, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE POSITION OF SPECIAL PROSECUTOR BE ESTABLISHED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY TO PROVIDE LEGAL ADVICE TO THE HIT SQUAD; THIS INDIVIDUAL WOULD ALSO ONLY PROSECUTE BURGLARY CASES. APPENDIXES PRESENT THE HIT PROGRAM SPECIAL POLICE UNIT QUESTIONNAIRE AND PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS RELEASES REGARDING THE HIT PROJECT. SUPPORTING STATISTICS APPEAR IN TABULAR AND GRAPHIC FORM.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

49. **C. E. POPE. DIMENSIONS OF BURGLARY—AN EMPIRICAL EXAMINATION OF OFFENSE AND OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS.** 356 p. 1975. **NCJ-41675**

THIS STUDY EXAMINED THE CRIME OF BURGLARY AS IT OCCURRED ACROSS SIX SEPARATE POLICE JURISDICTIONS OVER A ONE YEAR PERIOD, INCLUDING THE CORRELATES AND INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF BOTH BURGLARY OFFENSES AND OFFENDERS. OFFENSE INFORMATION ENCOMPASSED SUCH CHARACTERISTICS AS THE TYPE OF STRUCTURE BURGLARIZED, TIME OF DAY, DAY OF WEEK, AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL LOSS, AND SIMILAR FACTORS INCLUDING SUCH TARGET HARDENING FEATURES AS ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING AND ALARM SYSTEMS. CHARACTERISTICS OF APPREHENDED OFFENDERS INCLUDED AGE, RACE, SEX, PREVIOUS CRIMINAL HISTORY, DISTANCE TRAVELED TO COMMIT THE OFFENSE, NUMBER OF CRIME PARTNERS, AND THE LIKE. THE CORRELATES OF BURGLARY WERE DISCOVERED TO BE QUITE SIMILAR TO THOSE FOUND IN OTHER STUDIES WHETHER UTILIZING OFFICIAL DATA OR VICTIM SURVEY TECHNIQUES. THIS STUDY, HOWEVER, WENT BEYOND PREVIOUS RESEARCH ENDEAVORS IN UNDERTAKING AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE APPREHENDED FOR BURGLARY OFFENSES. AS WAS THE CASE FOR OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS, DISTINCT RELATIONSHIPS WERE ALSO EVIDENT HERE. APPLYING VARIOUS MULTIVARIATE ANALYTIC METHODS, IT WAS FOUND THAT OVERALL OFFENDER/OFFENSE PATTERNS DID NOT EXIST. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106.

50. **ST PETERSBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1300-1ST AVENUE NORTH, ST PETERSBURG FL 33705. CRIME AND THE ELDERLY IN ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, 1974-1975.** 12 p. 1976. **NCJ-37812**

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT OF SENIOR CITIZENS IN ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, DETAILING BOTH THE VICTIMIZATION PATTERNS AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF THE ELDERLY RESIDENTS. IN AN INTRODUCTORY SECTION TO THIS REPORT, THE ST. PETERSBURG CHIEF OF POLICE OUTLINES THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY, DISCUSSES THE VICTIMIZATION PATTERNS OF THE ELDERLY IN ST. PETERSBURG, EXAMINES THE IMPACT OF CRIME ON THE ELDERLY, AND OUTLINES A PLANNED POLICE PROGRAM DESIGNED TO AID ELDERLY CRIME VICTIMS. THE REPORT THEN EXAMINES THE VICTIMIZATION OF ELDERLY PERSONS IN ST. PETERSBURG NOTING THE INCIDENCE AND CHARACTERISTIC ELEMENTS OF PERSONAL CRIMES, PROPERTY CRIMES, AND STREET CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST THE ELDERLY. SINCE SENIOR CITIZENS WERE ALSO IMPLICATED AS SUSPECTS IN CRIMES OCCURRING DURING 1974-1975, THIS REPORT ALSO PROVIDES INFORMATION ON THOSE INCIDENTS. A CHART IS PROVIDED INDICATING THE NUMBER OF ELDERLY VICTIMS AND SUSPECTS, AND A COMPARISON WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES OCCURRING IN EACH CRIME CATEGORY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

51. **W. W. STENZEL. SAINT LOUIS (MO) HIGH IMPACT CRIME DISPLACEMENT STUDY.** 16 p. 1977. **NCJ-53779**

THIS PAPER SUMMARIZES THE FINDINGS OF AN EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GEOGRAPHIC CRIME DISPLACEMENT AND THE ST. LOUIS HIGH IMPACT ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM. IN 1972, THE ST. LOUIS HIGH IMPACT ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM WAS INITIATED IN AN ATTEMPT TO REDUCE BURGLARY AND STRANGER-TO-STRANGER OFFENSES (INCLUDING MURDER, RAPE, ROBBERY, AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT). TO UNDERSTAND THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF CRIMINAL MOBILITY, THE MISSOURI LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE COUNCIL, REGION 5, MADE A STUDY OF CRIME AND RESIDENCY PATTERNS IN BOTH ST. LOUIS AND THE 93 MUNICIPALITIES AND UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY. RESIDENCY OF THE CRIMINALS WAS USED AS A MEASURE OF MOBILITY. THE CRIME AND ARREST DATA FOR 1972-73 WAS COMPARED WITH CRIME AND ARREST DATA FOR SEVERAL YEARS BEFORE THE INCEPTION OF THE PROGRAM BUT ALSO, FOR CONTROL PURPOSES, WITH A PROJECTION OF TRENDS FOR THE YEARS BEFORE THE PROGRAM. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY WERE TO ASSESS THE REACTION OF CRIMINALS IN ST. LOUIS TO THE ANTICRIME PROGRAM

ITSELF, TO DETERMINE CRIME-TREND CHANGES IN THE ENTIRE AREA FOLLOWING INITIATION OF THE ANTICRIME PROGRAM, AND TO DETERMINE CHANGES IN MOBILITY. ANALYSIS OF THE FINDINGS YIELDED THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS: (1) NO PERMANENT GEOGRAPHIC CRIME DISPLACEMENT FROM ST. LOUIS CITY INTO THE ADJACENT MUNICIPALITIES WAS CAUSED BY THE ANTICRIME PROGRAM; (2) NO PERMANENT GEOGRAPHIC CRIME DISPLACEMENT FROM THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS INTO ST. LOUIS COUNTY WAS CAUSED BY THE IMPACT PROGRAM; (3) A SUBSTANTIAL LEVEL OF 'ATTRACTIVE' CRIME DISPLACEMENT (WHEN A CHANGE ATTRACTS CRIMINALS) OCCURRED IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY FOLLOWING THE INITIATION OF THE PROGRAM; (4) A TEMPORARY PERIOD OF BURGLARY DISPLACEMENT TO ST. LOUIS AND ADJACENT MUNICIPALITIES MAY HAVE OCCURRED IN LATE 1972 AND EARLY 1973; AND (5) A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF ALL INDEX CRIMES IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY AND ADJACENT MUNICIPALITIES ARE COMMITTED BY RESIDENTS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS. MAPS, TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. A COMPLETE FORM OF THIS ABRIDGED DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY IS CONTAINED IN THE FINAL REPORT 'SAINT LOUIS HIGH IMPACT CRIME DISPLACEMENT STUDY', AVAILABLE FROM THE REGION 5 COUNCIL OR THE INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC PROGRAM ANALYSIS.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 1977—PANEL 27 EVALUATING COMPLEX PROGRAMS—CROSS-SYSTEMS APPROACHES.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

52. **UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE AT CHATTANOOGA. CENTER FOR CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND TRAINING—CRIME ANALYSIS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE—FINAL REPORT.** 118 p. 1977. **NCJ-42603**

THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THE GRANT WAS TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF STATE PLANNING AGENCIES TO BE RESPONSIVE TO THE NEW LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION CRIME ANALYSIS GUIDELINES AS SET FORTH IN M4100.1E FOR 1977. IN ADDITION TO INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF STATE PLANNING AGENCIES TO BE RESPONSIVE TO THE NEW LEAA CRIME ANALYSIS GUIDELINES, OTHER OBJECTIVES OF THE GRANT WERE TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SPA PERSONNEL IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS: TECHNOLOGY FOR BUILDING ANALYTICAL CAPABILITIES; TOOLS FOR CRIME ANALYSIS; AND TECHNIQUES FOR APPLYING THE ABOVE TO A BODY OF KNOWLEDGE IN A MANNER THAT SUFFICIENTLY MEETS THE LEAA COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GUIDELINE CRITERIA. OVERALL, THE CENTER FOR CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND TRAINING FEELS THE SERVICES THEY HAVE PROVIDED OVER THE LAST YEAR HAVE BEEN PERTINENT, USEFUL, AND GENERALLY WELL RECEIVED. IN ADDITION, IT IS CONSIDERED THAT THE NEED FOR CRIME ANALYSIS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS GROWING AND WILL CONTINUE TO GROW.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

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